

AN INTERESTING phase of our Magazine today is its increasing group of male readers. In addition to members of the S. A. R. and the S. R. and husbands of our own members, we note from their enthusiastic letters that it is scanned with interest by advertisers, members of the Armed Forces, and others who just happened to see a copy. We are trying to make this a magazine for all Americans, and this unexpected support is heartening.



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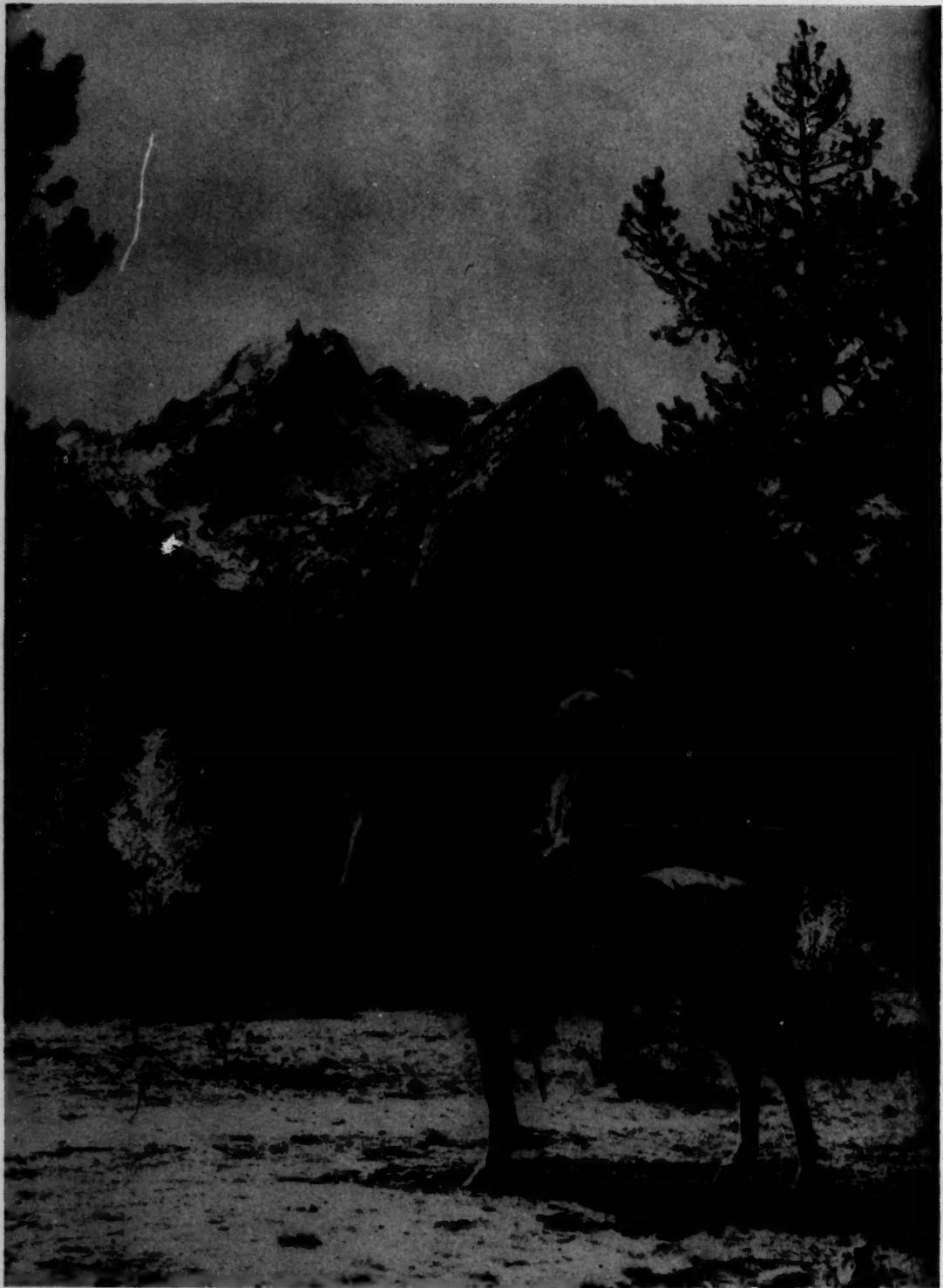
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Photograph by Hart W. Empie

Scene from the Bureau of Mines film, Idaho and Its Natural Resources. Jesse Redheart, a Nez Perce, symbolizes the role of the Indian in Idaho's history.

We pay this tribute to the Indian in our Thanksgiving issue, because to him we owe maize (Indian corn). Be sure to read the article, "On Behalf of the Corn Tassel," on page 708.

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The President General's Message



THANKSGIVING DAY in our country is and always has been a time for the gathering of families and groups for an expression of thanks to God for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us. This is a natural and fitting custom for a nation that was founded upon a belief in God—founded by settlers who landed on our shores with Bibles in their hands.

The story of the Pilgrims is so familiar there would seem little to add. Yet, because it is a story of such heroism and one that is completely our own, we love to recall it. There was great privation and suffering during that first winter, but in the spring the seed was sown. Its growth was watched with great anxiety, for on the harvest depended the lives of the colonists. Finally the grain was cut, and when the harvest was found abundant, there was great rejoicing and Governor Bradford proclaimed a Day of Thanksgiving.

Let us truly give thanks this year. By comparison, we all see how good it is to be an American. We all know and realize how blest we are and that no finer heritage could be given to man, than that given to us by the Founders of this Nation. Our birthright includes those things that people of other

countries today can only hope for and dream about. Today more than half the people of the world have no individual freedom. They are told what they must do and how it is to be done. They are not permitted to worship God as they wish.

Those freedoms our forefathers gave us and which have been preserved for us through the years are still ours. However, the struggle to protect our freedom still goes on. Unless we display some of the courage, valor and boldness of our forebears, we will become engulfed in the mounting wave of world communism. Only a few of our people have made the understanding of government important enough for them to realize the dangerous forces from within, chipping away at our Constitutional form of government.

The enemy within our gates is trying by every possible means to confuse the minds of our boys and girls. There is infiltration of subversive elements, through teachers and books, into many of our elementary schools and colleges.

Our survival today depends on Christian patriotic education. We must teach our young people to revere God and love their country with an intense patriotism.

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are fortunate that we have a framework in our committee system to foster good citizenship among our youth. Our Junior American Citizens Committee, Approved Schools Committee, D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee, as well as our C.A.R. Societies, are such potential forces for developing good citizenship among our youth if we would only devote more time and effort to the promotion of the work of these committees.

At this Thanksgiving Season let us give thanks for all of our many blessings through the years and resolve to devote ourselves in the future to the betterment of our beloved country.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

On Behalf of the Corn Tassel

by Margo Cairns

GRATITUDE! How full of meaning is the word! What power it gives the individual or the nation that uses it! Most of the national floral emblems had their origin in gratitude.

Because of service rendered a people by a lowly weed nearly a thousand years ago, its flower became the national floral emblem, and the thistle is wrought in jewels for insignia in all Scotland.

Gratitude guided the early days of France. Iris, growing in shallow waters, indicated a place to ford a swift stream, turned the tide of battle, and freed the land. In gratitude, the defenders accepted Christianity. The iris was conventionalized to become the *fleur-de-lis*, a symbol of Christian faith.

Much earlier, as time is reckoned, a people living in the valleys and up the mountain slopes of the Andes revered a plant so deeply they gave it the name of "mother," the source of life. Their name for mother was *maize*. When our ancestors in Europe were still living in caves the Ancient People were building a civilization and remarkable culture predicated on their native grain. Gold, silver, and emerald mines yielded rare treasures, but the pride of the land was maize.

The sun they worshipped as their father, their native grain as mother. For the two they built a great temple of rock in their capital city. The inner walls were covered, from floor to roof, with sheets of gold as thick as a man's finger. Gold was the color of the sun, hence to be revered. Here maize was literally worshipped. The golden pollen was used in fertility rites. The fruit, grown in the temple gardens, was ground and became the holy meal used in the services.

When the Incan civilization grew out of and upon that of the Ancient People, it was the sacred duty of the Incas to grow the maize to be used in the temple. With a spade of gold he turned the soil. It was he who planted and watered, weeded and harvested.

For the ceremony of planting, and again at the period of fertility, and later during the ceremony preceding the harvest, a treasure of great beauty

was brought before the people. It was a complete plant of maize on a stately stalk, bearing two ears in their husks, broad leaves, and crowned with a tassel-flower—all of purest gold and exquisite workmanship. A symbol of the true wealth of the land, a symbol of reverence, a symbol of deepest gratitude!

Throughout the central and the southern half of the North American Continent, wherever the Red Man lived, whatever the tongue he spoke, he called the native plant maize or mother. To destroy a field of growing maize was a crime punishable by death.

To the early colonists on the Atlantic coast maize was regarded as a divine gift. The Pilgrims called it "manna from heaven." It served them as food in many forms, as barter, as money, as payment for their Mayflower crossing. Corn husks filled the mattresses of Americans until well into the 20th century. Virginians sold their tobacco in England and bought luxuries for their plantation homes; but it was maize, Indian corn, that fed them. In all the States of the Old South culinary triumphs, now a part of the fabric of the South, resulted from ingenious uses of the maize of the Red Man. The North, too, cherished its johnny-cake and Indian pudding.

The success of the Revolutionary War was made possible by the abundance of corn. Grist mills ringed Philadelphia. Where commercial roses abound today, farmers guarded great fields of corn. It may be said it was corn that won the war—corn used in negotiations in France, corn in bread that fed the ragged Continental Army.

When my home State of Minnesota was an unexplored wilderness, patriots seated in Philadelphia made decisions that affected the world and changed the course of history. They dared because they had a native food that would not fail them. It proved indeed to be manna from heaven. Hence maize, the "mother" of the Red Man, mothered the inception of our Nation, fed, nourished and sustained it through its birth throes.

The reliance on corn had proved that, with reasonable care, a planting

of corn would not fail. A man with courage, a gun, and a bag of seed corn could tame a wilderness. With a wife at his side he was a king. Couples joined hands and, through valleys and over mountains, plowed furrows from the Atlantic to the Pacific!

So, through tiny settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts, along the Potomac and the Hudson, through the Shenandoah and the vast Mississippi Valley, to the western ocean, corn nourished a determined people as they built this Nation.

The Canadian and American settlements began about the same time, but the American progressed faster. Why? Because they had corn and the climate in which to grow it. More than a century ago Canada chose her national floral emblem—the maple leaf. Why? In gratitude for the syrup from the maple tree when no other sweetening was available. Again a national floral symbol was born of gratitude!

How overwhelmingly are Americans indebted to corn, the "mother," the material life of the Nation! Logically, economically, and historically are we indebted to it. Today the United States is pondering the serious issue of a national floral emblem, a symbol of our land, our Nation, yes, of our people. The test is—are we a grateful people?

There are those in New York State who want their State flower, the rose, selected, yet last year 33,400,000 bushels of corn were harvested. Apparently this huge amount does not provide for all the needs of the people, for daily large shipments of eggs go from Minnesota, where mountains of corn are fed the teeming city of New York.

Forgetting its priceless heritage of history, a rose bloc in Philadelphia clamors for its favorite, a flower of luxury that has played no role in our national life. Another bloc of commercial interests seeks to enthron the marigold, although Pennsylvania harvested 82,202,000 bushels of corn in 1958. A year ago another huge harvest in Pennsylvania of America's native grain fed 13,

(Continued on page 714)

THE *Thankful Women*

by Lila S. Parrish

First Resistance Chapter, Great Barrington, Mass.

HERE it is November again with the approaching Thanksgiving feast. This is especially a Massachusetts holiday, and inevitably our minds dart back to the first Thanksgiving of the Pilgrims. The men probably started it and invited the Indians; but we all know who did the cooking—the women, of course. As these people gathered to thank God for His goodness, a few of them were females.

The men were, no doubt, thankful for their good crops, the abundant country, their safe crossing of the challenging sea, a new beginning, with an opportunity to start again without the old-world laws and prejudices against their religious, social, and economic ideas.

The Pilgrims had come to this country from Holland, for good reasons. Holland was then at peace with Spain; for the two countries had in 1609, signed a 12-year truce, due to end in 1621. Fighting might resume again at that time. Meanwhile, Holland was a world center, and it was overpopulated in relation to the economic system of the day. The standard of living in the occupations open to the English was very low. The Pilgrims worked unbelievably hard for the little they had. Strangely, the Dutch did not keep the Sabbath as other Calvinists did. Church in the morning, of course, but then Sunday was a day of feasting and merrymaking, especially for the children. The Pilgrims abhorred the "licentiousness of youth in that country." They felt their children were "drawn away by evil examples into extravagant and dangerous courses" and "departing from their parents to the danger of their souls." The Pilgrims felt that, with the drawing away of the children from their homes and religion, they would lose their language and nationality. They were right, for the children of those who did not emigrate or return to England became completely lost in the native population by 1660.

The Pilgrims had signed the May-

flower Compact, agreeing to institute and abide by their own government. They had not anticipated the necessity for this on starting their voyage, for they expected to land in Virginia, which was regulated or governed through the Virginia Company in England. Circumstances had landed the Pilgrims far out of the Virginia Company's jurisdiction. Consequently, it was necessary to agree to some form of authority.

Yes, the men could well be thankful for what they had accomplished on the way to freedom and opportunity.

I wonder what the Pilgrim women were thankful for? Certainly for personal survival; but what had they gained by this perilous removal from the old world to the new? Apparently one of the Pilgrim women could not face this harsh new life. William Bradford, returning to Cape Cod from an exploratory trip to what was later Plymouth, was informed that "his dearest consort" (Dorothy May Bradford) had accidentally fallen overboard and was drowned in the harbor. It was suspected that Dorothy Bradford took her own life after gazing for 6 weeks at the barren sand dunes of Cape Cod. Other early comers, among the women, reported "their hearts grew faint and sick when they first beheld that wild-looking northern land, so different from the green and cultivated England."

We cannot compare that first voyage to a trip to any part of the world today for no part of our world is months away from another part in this day of airplanes; and no part of the world can be so completely unknown to us as the New World was to the Pilgrims. They had no knowledge of the topography, the flora, fauna, or natives, aside from sketchy and often inaccurate reports of earlier explorers. We would have to compare the Pilgrims' trip to a present-day trip to a distant planet to imagine the courage and faith of these women. The first settlers in Jamestown

brought no women with them. The ladies came later, when houses were built and crops were in.

Were the Pilgrim women thankful for a fruitful land? Perhaps they were at this Thanksgiving time. However, during the first January and February in the new land, starvation and illness had decimated the settlers. Of the 102 Mayflower passengers who reached Cape Cod, 4 died before the ship made Plymouth. By the summer of 1621 the total deaths numbered 50. Only 12 of the original 26 heads of families and 4 of the original unattached men and boys were left. Of the women who reached Plymouth, all but a few died. Another "starving time" occurred in the spring of 1623. Then, after the crops were planted, a drought continued from the third week in May until the middle of July. The corn began to wither away, and the drier grounds were parched. A day of prayer for rain was set apart, and the prayers were answered. The crops revived under the gentle shower, and the harvest was fruitful enough so that in time a day of thanksgiving was also set apart.

Can you imagine a major expedition today setting forth without a doctor? The Pilgrims did. Of course, things were different then. The mother of a household was supposed to dose, poultice and anoint the ailing. The Mayflower, no doubt, carried seeds and roots of herbs to start in the new soil. The women must have been delighted to find some of the familiar plants already growing here.

The study of herbs gave rise to three great sciences—botany, medicine, and household chemistry. The study of herbs has resulted in the great present-day industries of perfumes, cosmetics, condiments, fumigation, and tobacco, as well as the soaps and drugs. Years ago these things were all produced in the home with—you know who—doing the making.

Early attempts at sanitation found the women strewing, burning, and inhaling aromatic herbs.

The changing schemes of gardens set apart one group of plants for a vegetable garden, called the kitchen garden; the flower garden; and the physic garden. The physic garden of medicinal herbs all but disappeared with the advent of the drug industry.

In the still rooms of the 17th century the mistress of the house distilled oils of herbs to be used in medicines, household preparations, and cosmetics.

The welfare of the family depended not on the physicians but upon the women, trained from girlhood in the art of distillation of formulas cherished in the family.

In early times a popular belief was held that the body is made up of four humors, melancholy, phlegm, blood, and choler. A vestige of that belief is kept today in describing people as melancholy, phlegmatic, sanguine, or choleric. Ill health was supposed to result when one of these humors increased or decreased too much.

A "simple" was a plant supposed to have one single or simple remedial virtue, peculiar to it alone. Often many simples were combined for a remedy. The prescriptions were sometimes written down but usually transmitted by word of mouth, and still are.

This past summer one of my children played in poison ivy. He was afame from head to toe. A friend picked some yarrow and told me to steep it and daub the resulting "tea" on the infected places. The youngster reported immediate relief from the burning and itching. Having little faith in such a new-fangled—to me—remedy, I covered the irritation with a drug-store-bought lotion also. The boy kept daubing on yarrow "tea"; I kept applying the lotion. He recovered in 2 weeks, which is customary.

The woman of the Mayflower could not have been thankful for personal or political freedom. Her status continued to be the same as it had been before she left Europe. No woman signed the Mayflower Compact. According to the common law of England and later in the United States, "husband and wife were one, and

that one the husband." A married woman was said to be "dear in law." A man had absolute power over his children; controlled his wife's property; could collect and spend her wages; and could beat her with a stick "no larger than the judges thumb." Massachusetts was the only State that forbade wife beating. The husband owned the wife's person. If she ran away, he could compel her return and collect damages from the person who gave her shelter.

In 1762 Rousseau in "Emile" had stated the popular view of women's sphere, a view long in changing:

The education of women should always be relative to that of man. To please us, to be useful to us, to make us love and esteem them, to educate us when young, to take care of us when grown, to advise us, to console us, to render our lives easy and agreeable, these are the duties of women at all times and what they should be taught from infancy.

Pioneer America developed a different kind of woman. In every "do-it-yourself" cabin, the women had to know how to wield an axe and shoot straight with a rifle.

One story of 1672 tells of four men and the wife of one of them who went to hunt up the Kennebec River with the customary gear. Mrs. Pentry could shoot and fish as well as the men. They established their camp headquarters, and one day the men went off exploring and looking for game, leaving Mrs. Pentry at camp to fish. She hooked her catch and fell asleep in the boat drawn near shore in the warm sun. She awoke to find an Indian struggling into the boat. She grabbed the rifle and shot him dead. Another Indian tried to pull her from the boat but she bashed him with the now empty gun and paddled hastily out of reach into the water. Here she reloaded and shot the second Indian. On shore she discovered the warm ashes of a campfire and signs of more Indians than the two she had disposed of. Fearing for the safety of the men she set out along their trail. She came upon two Indians attacking her husband. Shooting one, she drove her hunting knife into the spine of the other. Edward Pentry was wounded, but of course

she knew the herbs to stanch the bleeding.

In spite of helpmates like this, it never occurred to the men that a woman could manage her own property or money. As the country grew and prospered, some wealthy men disliked the idea that money left to a dear daughter could very well be tossed away by a spendthrift son-in-law. Gradually the laws were changed so a married woman could control her own money and estate.

Getting an education was no easy thing for a girl in the country's early days. Boston opened the first high school for girls in 1826 but closed it 2 years later, not to reopen it again until 1852. Oberlin College was opened to women in 1833, and in 1841 three women were graduated with degrees—the first in the world to achieve this honor.

Writing was another field hard for a woman to penetrate. Some used a masculine pen name. Others came in through the back door, starting on cookbooks and graduating to ladies' magazines.

When agitation became strong to free the slaves, the women must have stepped back and taken a look at themselves. One-half of the white population did not have the right to vote and here were the ladies championing the rights of the poor Negro!

Carrie Chapman Catt, writing of the years from 1840 to 1940, states:

In all the days of history, no century brought to men so many rights and so much freedom as this hundred years has brought to women. One hundred and twenty-eight wars between nations were fought. Yet in the women's campaign, no blood was shed, no lives were lost, and no votes bought and sold.

Could the Pilgrim women have seen what they were starting for their daughters, granddaughters, great-granddaughters, and so on, I believe they would have had a great deal more for which to be thankful!

By this time, you must realize who the "Thankful Women" are who titled my talk. Not the Pilgrim women but you, and me, and all the women who have become people, acquired souls (the ancients believed women did not have any), and gained so much since the first Thanksgiving! *

Correction!

In the October issue, page 693, Chevy Chase Chapter is listed as awarding 3 certificates of honor in county schools. This figure should have been 30 certificates.

Mrs. Frank L. Nason, former Registrar General and former Chairman of Tellers, has been ill this summer and is now at Healthland, 467 Walpole Street, Norwood, Massachusetts.

In the June-July issue, page 556, Mrs. La Fayette Le Van Porter, Honorary Vice President General, is listed as a member of Schuyler Colfax Chapter in California. It should have read "Schuyler Colfax Chapter, Indiana."

Dedication of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY, JULY 4, 1959

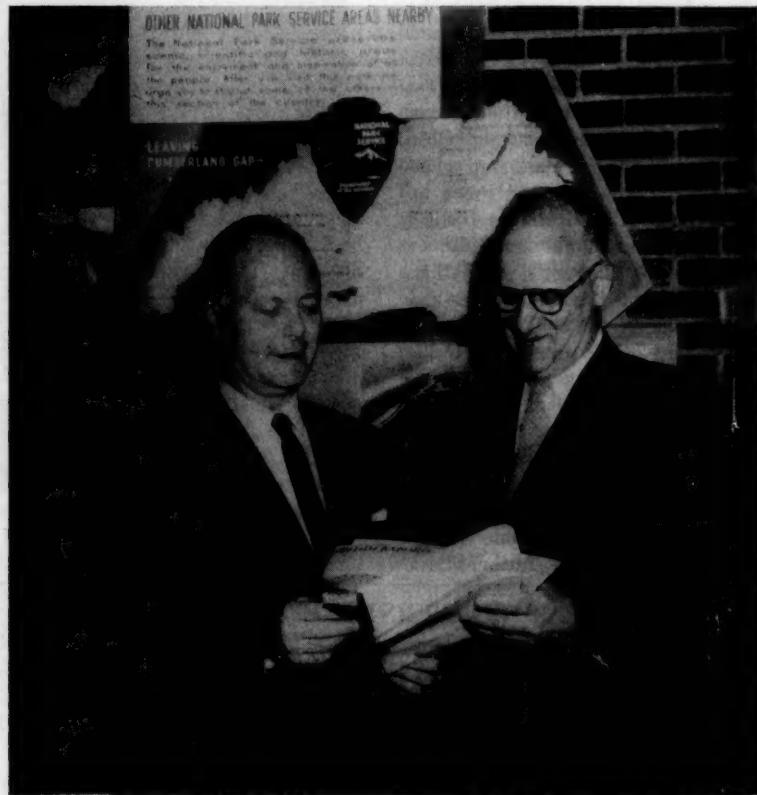
by Fred A. Seaton
Secretary of the Interior

THOSE of us who are gathered here have only to look about to see at a glance that this is a place of great scenic beauty. As we look, we are reminded of something else: that this is a place hallowed by history—the history of an expanding, restless people, exploring whatever was ahead, crossing old boundaries, breaking trails and building new roads through the wilderness, putting high mountains behind them, and pushing ever on westward.

Ours has been a glorious and a proud past, and what we are to do here today only takes proper recognition of a facet of that fact. Physical evidence of similar American history is now preserved in many areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. For example, there is Harper's Ferry, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the B&O Railroad running west; at St. Louis, the site of the new Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; at Fort Laramie and Scotts Bluff on the old Oregon Trail.

It was Thomas Walker, an ancestor of Kentucky's distinguished junior Senator, Thruston B. Morton, who made the first recorded passage through Cumberland Gap on April 13, 1750. Probing northward into what was to become Kentucky, it was he who built there in the wilderness the first known white man's dwelling, a log cabin.

Nineteen years later there was to follow one of the storied and almost legendary figures of pioneer America, Daniel Boone. Traveling through the Gap, fighting hostile Indians and exploring the rich and awesomely beautiful Kentucky countryside, he failed in his first attempts to settle there. In 1773, he had the heart-rending experience of losing his son James in an Indian attack, only to return 2 years later, hacking his way with the aid of 30 axmen through



Photograph, courtesy National Park Service

Hon. Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior (left), and Conrad L. Wirth, Director, National Park Service (right), at the dedication of Cumberland Gap National Park, July 4, 1959.

forests and swamp and over the Cumberland Mountains. He finally succeeded in driving through the 200-mile Wilderness Road and setting up at its far end a fort named Boonesborough.

That road once opened, travel could begin for the general populace. By 1783, a wave of 12,000 settlers had spread out into Kentucky. By 1791, when Kentucky became a State, it was the home of 100,000 souls. At the opening of the 19th century, the new State had more than twice that population, and many had traveled Boone's Wilderness Road, including among their numbers the grandfather of one who was later and forever to be remembered as Abra-

ham Lincoln, the great martyred President of the United States.

To recall to mind these facts as we stand on this hallowed ground surely prompts us to seek to acquire some of the drive and courage and vision of those early explorers and pioneers, qualities which helped make us great as a Nation and qualities which we must never lose if we are so to remain.

It is incumbent upon us to preserve outstanding historical and scenic places for ourselves and posterity.

Fourteen such areas have been added to the National Park System of this Nation since January 1, 1953.

All are nationally important, and

all are different in character. For example, one is the Booker T. Washington National Monument in Virginia; another is the Thomas A. Edison Laboratory National Monument in New Jersey; a third is the 25,000-acre Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area in North Carolina. Still another is the Independence National Historical Park in Pennsylvania, established just 3 years ago today. And there is the first new national park since 1949, the Virgin Islands National Park, which was established December 1, 1956.

We plan to continue to add areas that deserve to belong to the System, including the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park—an elongated area stretching 185 miles up the Potomac River from the District of Columbia to Cumberland, Md.

We can all take satisfaction that, as a result of these additions and others, our National Park System now includes 182 areas covering a record number of acres—almost 25 million.

This System is one of the proudest possessions of the American people, and it is one which has served as a model for several nations of the world. It ranges from one of the largest—Mt. McKinley National Park

in Alaska—to the newest in the Virgin Islands, from Acadia National Park in Maine to Death Valley in California. It includes the site of Jamestown, Va., where the first English colonists settled on this Continent; the battlefield at Yorktown, Va., where American patriots finally won their long and hard struggle for independence. And within it are such scenic wonders as those of Yellowstone, Bryce Canyon, and Yosemite.

This unparalleled group of national parks, historical sites, national monuments, and military parks is for all to enjoy. They represent an important part of our heritage, and they were won for us by farsighted, aggressive men and women in and out of the Government. The Department of the Interior, with the full backing of President Eisenhower, is determined to leave this System greater—far greater—than we found it.

That is why, in 1956, we launched a sweeping 10-year program to build new buildings, more parking areas and other facilities; to repair roads that had fallen into disrepair; and to construct and maintain all sorts of new facilities to make possible more outdoor recreation and enjoyment for ever greater numbers of people.

That program bears the name "MISSION 66." It will long be remembered, I think, as a milestone in conservation achievement.

MISSION 66 will go a long way toward taking care of the needs of the increasing numbers of people who come to such areas as Cumberland Gap every year—a number estimated to reach nearly 80 million in the year 1966. But I must warn you, MISSION 66 is an effort—it can never be a guarantee, even though it today enjoys an almost unprecedented bipartisan backing in the Congress and the overwhelming support of the American people. The continuing job of preserving this Nation's historic and scenic treasures will necessarily fall, again and again, on the shoulders of every living generation.

As we dedicate this magnificent national historical park today, let us also rededicate ourselves to a full share in the continuing struggle for the preservation of such places of beauty and of history.

By so doing, we shall help assure that those who come after us will have no less opportunity than do we to know the greatest natural beauty of this land of ours and to feel, as we can here today, the power and thrill of our historic heritage. *

WHERE IS THAT CORNERSTONE?

One Entire Original Wall of the Capitol Is Missing

by Ed Koterba¹

ington on September 18, 1793—could not be located.

Moved

A bizarre turn of events gives solid evidence that the cornerstone, indeed, is not where George Washington planted it. In fact, it now can be stated authoritatively that the stone was removed.

Not within the last few weeks or months—but 175 years ago! Stolen? Perhaps. Misplaced? Likely.

On a hunch, I slipped into the fresh trench, 11 feet down from the surface, to the exact spot where George Washington stood to place that priceless mark of history.

My suspicions were confirmed. And what I learned there is backed up by documents in the Library of Congress.

The astonishing fact is: The whole wall into which President Washington deposited that silver plate is missing!

In place of the neatly laid wall is a substitute wall of haphazardly and hastily laid stones, 12 feet deep and several feet thick. The slipshod wall was put there under the direction of Etienne Sulpice (Steven) Hallett.

In Charge

Mr. Hallett was assistant superintendent of construction of the Capitol, but for two years, 1793 and 1794, he had sole charge of the job. Somehow, without authorization, he had revised the plans of William Thornton who designed the building.

Yellowed records at the Library of Congress confirm this. Shortly after the cornerstone ceremony, Mr. Hallett rebuilt that wall to conform to his own, more ambitious plan for the east front.

When this was discovered, he was summarily fired—on November 15, 1794. In retaliation he carried off the original plans of the Capitol. To this

(Continued on page 736)

¹ Reprinted from The Washington Daily News, July 17, 1959, by permission of Ed Koterba, United Feature Syndicate, Inc., and The Washington Daily News.

Long Island's HISTORIC WINDMILLS

Prepared by Mrs. Austin D. Sammis of Northport, Long Island, N. Y.



"Home, Sweet Home" and the Old Windmill—East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.

ATLANTIC winds sweep the mists away from the easternmost tip of Long Island, that beautiful island, stretching eastward from Manhattan in the lee of New England, referred to by Walt Whitman (who used the old Indian name) as "fish shape Paumanok where I was born."

Populated today by several million cosmopolitan suburbanites, the colonial history of Long Island goes back 323 years to a time when hardy colonists, after a brief stay in New England, sailed over and settled on the south fork of the fishtail. They lived in peace with the Indians, established themselves as farmers and fishermen, and laid the foundation for communities destined to set and later to preserve the early American traditions in their purest form.

Visitors today coming suddenly upon the elm-shaded village of East Hampton are apt to exclaim: "Dutch windmills!" No, they are Long Island windmills, descended like the old settlers from the English, although some have features traceable to the shores of the Mediterranean. But then, windmills were known in England in the year 1191 and were certainly common in Spain during the

16th century. Cervantes, in one of his most enduring tales of Don Quixote de la Mancha, places 30 to 40 "molinos de viento," mills of wind, on the plains of Montiel, in his classic published at Madrid in 1605.

A few windmills of early origin exist in Nantucket, Cape Cod, and Rhode Island, but those of eastern Long Island are more numerous and have been the subject of much research, as well as of countless paintings by many noted artists who have been drawn to the vicinity by its beautiful land—and seascapes and picturesque reminders of other days. There has been some conjecture as to why windmills, rather than watermills, were so much preferred by settlers where the sight and sound of the sea were common from their windows. Such fresh waterways as can be found in the low, shady stretches of eastern Long Island are quiet and would furnish little power. Moreover, what was more natural than for the settlers to turn for power to the element that filled the sails of their whalers and drove their trading ships to the Orient and back? So the eastern Long Islanders built

windmills to grind their home-grown wheat and their Indian corn into flour and meal for their tables.

The settlement of Southampton had the first of the windmills more than a hundred years before the Revolution and granted its use to their neighbors in East Hampton until those folk built their own. Throughout early records all over Long Island the importance of mills, both wind and water, is reflected in the official records, showing special attention to setting apart millsites and giving special status to millers. In my home town of Huntington, where water mills were used, documents now yellow and brittle with age and carefully preserved by historian Roy Lott show that the local miller was excused from the roadwork required of all other males as long as he maintained the milldam passable for man and horse; and in another instance granting "towne" land to Jonathan Rogres who "is to grind on Monday and tusdaye and If that will not doe to grind till the mill is emptey. This done in behalef of the town." Huntington also once sent to East Hampton "with all haste" to procure the advice of a miller who understood the workings of the mill.

East Hampton folk probably never were hard put to it for a miller, for there were several mills, and the Dominy family for generations built most of them and operated some of them, right down to 1939, when the East Hampton Village Board reactivated the Old Hook mill at the end of the village and commissioned Charles "Puff" Dominy to run it. And this he did until his death a few years later, when the trust was taken up by Maurice Lester. During the Second World War flour from the mill supplied the local bakery, a reassuring legacy from the past to the present in time of need. Since Mr. Lester's death a few years ago, the Old Hook mill, cherished and well cared for, as always, has been used for exhibition purposes, still complete in every detail and ready to operate in any good breeze were

only an accustomed hand available to set its complicated hand-hewn parts in motion.

The windmills of eastern Long Island are of the petticoat or smock variety, so called because the upper structure seems to overhang the base, reminiscent of the smock the millers themselves used to wear. The upper part of these mills rotated so that the canvas sails, stretched over the framework of the four wooden arms, could be turned to face the wind. In some mills the top was turned to windward by manually operated chains, but in most a tailpiece extended slantingly to the ground, resting on a small wheel some distance from the base of the mill, which helped to turn the top about when necessary. The mills usually were erected on a foundation of rocks and were securely anchored but movable from their foundations, so that many of the existing mills have stood on more than one little hill, and a few have been sold several times, ending as conversation pieces on exclusive private estates. The three in East Hampton Village, inside the Township of East Hampton, which includes Montauk Point, are within a stone's throw of each other. They are the Hook mill, the Gardiner mill, and the mill at "Home Sweet Home," the historic museum-house to which John Howard Payne wrote those nostalgic lines.

Generally speaking, the mills were built of oak and covered with cedar shingles, which soon weathered to a soft gray. The sail structure was of locust, which is almost impervious to the elements. Most of the sails were of canvas, but the old mill at Seven Ponds had wooden panels instead, some of which were removed to reduce velocity in a high wind. Most of the stones revolved six times for each revolution of the sails.

The interior mechanism of the mills, consisting of hand-hewn geared wheels operated on a torque shaft

from the top of the mill, powered the two pairs of millstones that most mills used. Grain was fed from above by gravity hoppers, and the milled product poured from a spout through cloth-covered screens that separated the flour from the various sizes of meal. Brakes were contrived in several different ways if the wind shifted or if other tending was required. The mechanical systems of these windmills were by no means crude examples of engineering, and established principles used in the great industrial mills of today.

The mills of eastern Long Island ground cornmeal, rye flour, and wheat. From the last were derived white flour, light and dark canille (base for a gluten-type bread), and bran. Recipes of the day called for these products by the old names, and some are always included when the 70-year-old East Hampton Ladies Village Improvement Society periodically gets out a new edition of its famous cookbook. One from the 1896 edition, given by Mrs. John D. Hedges, begins a cornbread recipe: "Two cups Indian, one cup white; one cup sour milk, one cup sweet."

Gardiner family records show it cost between \$700 and \$800 to build a windmill. Men of the time, the late 18th century, received \$1 a day, sometimes out in the woods looking for materials and sometimes making the parts. When all was ready the structure was usually raised between dawn and dusk of a single day. Millstones ordinarily were brought from Connecticut quarries, and sharpening them was an art in itself. Such lubrication as the moving parts required was usually whale oil. When a mill ran at full tilt, the noise inside was deafening.

With the failing of many who write for posterity, historians of the time wrote little about the mills, for who writes of such universally known facts as the rising and setting of the moon

and sun? Mill facts were common knowledge to all. But in 1932 Samuel H. Miller, recording the day—January 7—and the fact that it was his 89th birthday, no doubt gave thought to the passing years and his own age and considered he had little time left to tell the story of the Pantigo mill, which stands on the Home Sweet Home property and which people never tired of hearing. He wrote: "It was known as Huntting Miller's mill and had its first inception at Old Man's Lane, yet none of this day knows where that spot was.

"This mill, partly framed, was bought by Huntting Miller in the year 1771 and was raised on the hill in front of the house now owned by Samuel C. Hedges, formerly the homestead of Huntting Miller. The little mound of such shapely proportions there, was made for the mill purposes by Huntting Miller and his neighbors. At one time the colony had a long calm. Huntting Miller was at Montauk Point and at midnight heard the wind blowing. He quickly dressed himself, mounted his horse, rode home, hitched his horse to the palings, went into the mill, and ground till morning. In church at another time, the wind breezed up, the minister closed his Bible and said: 'Church will be dismissed, Huntting Miller, go to your mill and grind.' The law then was that the Minister's grist should be ground first."

Much more could be written of the mills in East Hampton, and much will never be known. These mills are certain to be preserved, for they are appreciated with much the sentiment Maltbie Davenport Babcock expressed in the last century with the lines:

"Back of the loaf is the snowy
flour,
And back of the flour, the mill;
And back of the mill is the
wheat and the shower,
And the sun, and the Father's
will."

the Government of the United States is guarding.

It is sense, not sentimentality, patriotism, not popularity, gratitude, not commercial interests, that should determine our choice in selecting a national floral symbol.

In addition to food in its original form, corn feeds through livestock, giving Americans a high-protein diet,

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On Behalf of the Corn Tassel

(Continued from page 708)

678,000 laying hens which produced 3,856,000,000 eggs.

Georgia, another member of the rose bloc, is said to have led the Nation in the production of broilers, with 222,780,000—and broilers feed on corn. California, with its beautiful but ephemeral golden poppy,

outproduced all the States in the production of turkeys. Its harvest of corn the past year was 17,374,000 bushels for turkey feed.

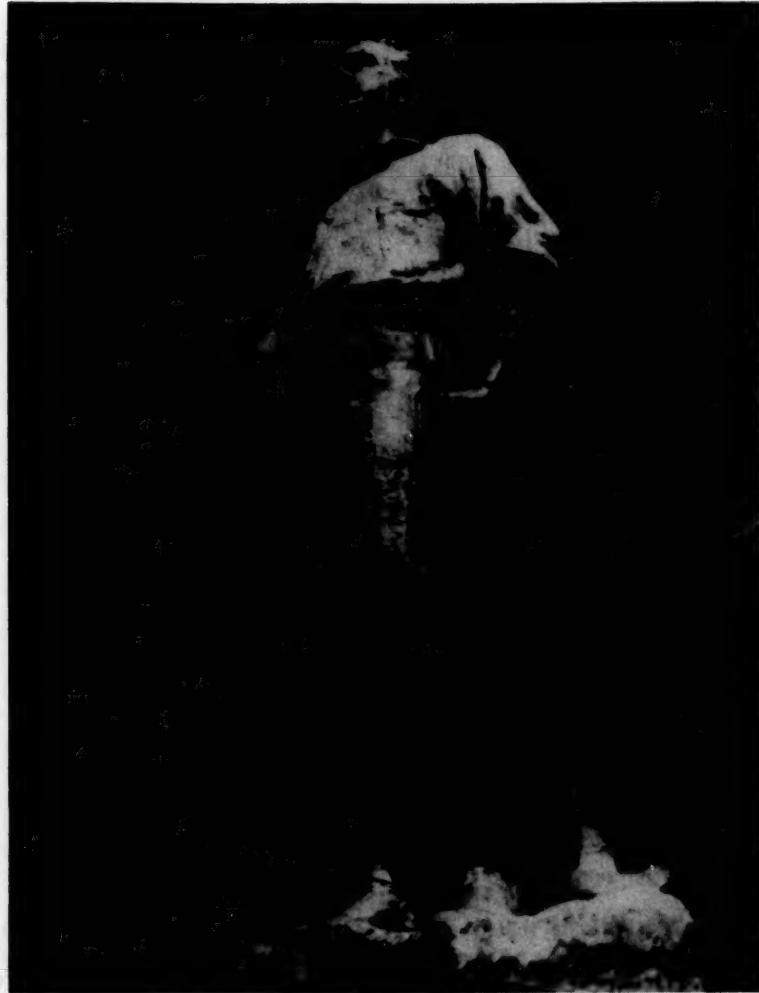
For possibly as many as 15 centuries before a carnation crossed the borders of Colorado maize was sustaining an industrious people. A 24-year drought drove them out of their cliff homes in southwestern Colorado, but they left a priceless heritage that

University of Nevada Honors Ellin Mackay Berlin

by Kay M. Hawkins, State Chaplain
Nevada N.S.D.A.R., and past regent, Sagebrush Chapter

THE memory of John W. Mackay, bearded prospector of Comstock fame, was signally honored on Saturday, May 2, 1959, when the degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on his granddaughter, author Ellin Mackay Berlin, beloved wife of the song writer Irving Berlin. The convocation, a highlight of the 42d annual Mackay Day celebration, took place at 10:15 in the morning at the base of the Gutzon Borglum statue of John Mackay on the university grounds in Reno, Nev. This famed statue of the Bonanza King is known to the students on the University campus as "the man with the upturned face." The accompanying picture of Borglum's fine interpretation of the Prince of Miners shows the unveiling of the statue on June 10, 1908. Both of Mrs. Berlin's parents, Clarence Hungerford Mackay, and his wife, Katherine Duer Mackay, were present on this occasion.

Mrs. Berlin was accorded this great honor in recognition of her book, *The Silver Platter*, a biography of her grandmother, Marie Louise Hungerford Mackay. Her book won reviewers' praise as an excellent chronicle of American life. Much of the book is given to the years the author's grandmother lived in Vir-



Statue of John W. Mackay

ginia City, Nevada. The *Silver Platter* was published in 1957, and the author soon afterward was honored with an Award of Merit by the New York Society, D.A.R., for her work.

Mrs. Berlin was presented for her degree by Dr. Effie Mona Mack, well-known Nevada historian and former faculty member of the Nevada Southern Branch of the university and of Reno High School. Dr. Mack is a member of the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, D.A.R. Her late mother, Sarah Emeline Mack, was one of

the chapter's charter members. Dr. Charles J. Armstrong, president of the university, conferred the degree, assisted by Dr. William R. Wood, academic vice president. The regents of the University accompanied Dr. Mack, Mrs. Berlin, and the president to the foot of the statue.

Present in the audience were Borglum's daughter, Mrs. David Vhay, and her husband and their daughter Diane; and Mrs. Berlin's sister, Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, and her husband.

(Continued on page 749)



(L to R) Dr. Charles J. Armstrong, Mrs. Berlin and Dr. William R. Wood.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

Future Hope of America¹

by Dr. Nan Reniers

WHY do I call Junior American Citizens the Future Hope of America? The boys and girls whom we have today in our schools are the citizens of tomorrow. The ninth graders will be driving cars in 1 or 2 years; entering colleges, businesses, or the Armed Services in 3 or 4 years; voting in 5 or 6 years; becoming doctors, lawyers, teachers, Senators, and Representatives in 8 or 10 years. They are the Future of America and I earnestly pray that they may be the *Hope of America*. For what they are tomorrow, they are becoming today. If they are tending toward evil now, it will probably be more pronounced tomorrow. If they are numbered among the good Junior Citizens in our schools today, they will probably be counted among the better citizens in a larger community tomorrow.

In 10 or 20 years many of us here present will have gone on to other tasks. Whose hands will do the work we now do? Whose minds will guide the destinies of future generations? Whose words will sway the masses? The boys and girls all over these 50 United States, from the fifth grade up, will be deciding the future of America by 1969, just 10 short years from now.

Lest that prospect frighten you, let me hasten to say that Junior American Citizens presuppose Senior American Citizens. You and I and every parent and adult today hold the key to *what* kind of a future these children will build for your children and your children's children tomorrow. All behavior is learned behavior. It is learned either from a parent, a teacher, a schoolmate, or a playmate. In a very large measure, *we*, the Senior American Citizens, determine not only who will be the workers, the voters, the leaders of tomorrow, but also the unfortunate inmates of prisons, of institutions for the mentally and physically ill, the drones, those on public assistance, and *all* who represent evil.

This puts a tremendous responsi-

bility on all of us, and one that I fear many of us are shirking. We tend to tell children, "Do as I say," not "Do as I do." Yet imitation is the sincerest flattery, and so every child who smokes, who swears, who steals, who loaf, or (*by way of contrast*) who abstains from smoking or swearing or drinking, who is honest and hard working—every one of them is imitating some one whom he admires.

For this reason I want every teacher in my school to be a person of very fine character and habits. If they come to me with some of the bad habits I do *not* want children to copy, then, by good example, I feel it is my duty as a principal to help them become *fit* for little children to live with and imitate.

This puts it squarely up to the adults of today to say to ourselves "How can *I* be a better Senior American Citizen, so that I may help all the children with whom I come in contact to become better *Junior American Citizens*?" We can go to two sources that have stood the test of time—the Ten Commandments and the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States. We all know the Commandments, but I suggest we say them again and again with the thought in mind that we not only passively obey them ourselves but that we actively see that all the young people around us are equally aware of them.

Let me take a few examples: "Thou shalt not steal." How often does a parent permit a child to bring home something that the child has taken and yet the parent says nothing? Many years ago I heard a boy 19 years of age sentenced to the electric chair for murder. He made a plea to the parents in the courtroom *not* to condone their children's stealing. His mother had lied every time he stole, and he felt she would always help him escape punishment, until one day his stealing led to murder and murder led to the electric chair. Who was responsible?

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." How many adults do take His name in

vain? Can we blame children who also do?

"Thou shalt have no other Gods before Me." Look at the gods we set up—money, pleasure, idleness, greed; so the children do likewise.

The Preamble to the Constitution says in part, "In order to form a more perfect union." I am sure our forefathers did not mean the kind of a union that sends men on strike for a year, during which their families live in fear and hunger and the men never catch up on the pay they lose. "Establish justice" never meant that some people could evade the law in millions of dollars, while others went to jail for a few pennies.

"Insure domestic tranquillity" never meant the constant quarrels and the bickerings some children must endure or the violence that exists in some communities.

Where do our children learn of these evils? Did they dream them all up by themselves? I think not. Do you know Eleanor Graham Vance's little poem, "If white is good and black is bad, Then all my friends are gray or plaid?"

I believe that we should do our best to teach children what is their fair and rightful share of this world's goods and opportunities and how they may legitimately and pleasantly acquire that share. Everyone has the acquisitive instinct. Many try to see how far they can go. When it is impossible to reason with them, to educate them through their eyes and ears, then it sometimes becomes necessary to educate them through the seats of their pants. The old-fashioned woodshed saved many a boy from becoming a juvenile delinquent.

As Senior American Citizens I think we would do well to practice the philosophy contained in a lovely little poem called, "Tomorrow."

"I saw Tomorrow passing by
On little children's feet
Within their forms and faces read
Her prophecies complete.
I saw Tomorrow look at me
Through little children's eyes,
and thought
How carefully we'd teach
If we were wise."

¹ Presented at Sixty-eighth Continental Congress, April 22, 1959.

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The sponsors of Junior American Citizens Clubs would do well to have workshops train those teachers who are to be in charge of these Clubs. They need to be teachers who are dedicated to the ideals which you have written into your Club books.

Teachers, parents, and adults are busy talking about juvenile delinquency. The newspapers are full of articles about wicked teenagers. The truth of the matter is, there is a very small percentage of children in this group. The vast majority of boys and girls are doing their daily tasks just as they have always done. Unfortunately, the wrong doers, the showoffs, get more publicity. If we were honest enough to point out the adult delinquent behind every juvenile delinquent giving the latter a wrong pattern to follow, perhaps we could see the picture in its true perspective. Taxpayers are appalled at the cost of schools and education for the good Junior American Citizen. They seldom complain or even know that the cost of educating the juvenile delinquent is often 10 times the cost for the normal child. They vote down increased taxes to make the good child better, but at the same time they spend staggering sums for candy, pop, chewing gum, cigarettes, liquor, and prisons for the bad child.

I believe firmly in merit pay raises for those teachers who are wise, calm, understanding, kind, but withal consistently firm in dealing with all children from kindergarten through high school. They will train a race of Junior American Citizens who will be equally wise and kind. Other adults with whom the child comes in contact must maintain the same climate, so that he is not confused in his loyalties.

There are a great many don'ts in a child's life and too few do's.

Do teach your Junior American Citizens about the Success Family:

The father of Success is Work.

The mother of Success is Ambition.

The oldest son is Common Sense.

Some of the other boys are Perseverance, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm, Cooperation.

The oldest daughter is Character.

Some of her sisters are Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Care, Courtesy, Economy, Sincerity, Harmony.

The baby is Opportunity.

Get acquainted with the Father, and you will get along pretty well with the rest of the Family. Make it a do in your Junior American Citi-

zen's life by doing it yourself, so he can imitate the good in you.

Let's take that word GOOD while we are about it. Did you ever realize what you have left if you take the God out of good? Nothing — a great big zero! Do you help your Junior American Citizens realize that?

Too many of us conduct our own lives on the cafeteria plan — self-service only. Let's learn to be of service to others, particularly those who are younger than we are. We are all blind until we see that, in the human plan, nothing is worth making if it does not make the man. "Why build the cities glorious: If man unbuilded goes; in vain we build the cities, unless the builder also grows."

Perhaps the worst thing we have done to children is to take away their responsibilities. Fifty years ago children helped in the home. It was a cooperative enterprise. The father and boys raised the food and the sheep for wool. The mother and girls prepared the food and made the clothes. The family prayed together and stayed together. Children had good, wholesome fun in the home. Today, too often they have nothing to do and so get into trouble; nowhere to go and so go to the wrong places; no family to pray with and so choose the wrong companions to play with. My favorite dream is of a farm school. I would take 10 boys and 10 girls for a summer to my farm. They would not be the brains of the school; they would be the boys and girls who most needed sympathetic guidance. They would learn the way children did 50 years ago, by doing, side by side with adults who care. Science, mathematics, languages, geography, social studies, the dignity of labor, and true American Citizenship would become meaningful. This could be a worthy project for the D.A.R. in every State to sponsor, and many true teachers would want to help train this type of Junior American Citizen.

Teach your Junior American Citizens that the most important gifts of all bear no price tags or gay wrappings, yet they are of infinite value to all. They are gifts everyone can give, and they enrich both the giver and the receiver. You can give them throughout the year to strangers as well as to those most dear to you. They are free to give, so give them freely to all children everywhere.

Friendliness—a smiling welcome to a strange child or a friend's child and your wholehearted cooperation with your neighbors and their children will get friendliness in return.

Kindness—quiet concern for the welfare of your children and of all children everywhere enriches your own lives.

Gentleness—a hand and a heart offered to help the less fortunate child and the weighing of your words that they may never harm your own or another's child gets gentleness in return.

Tolerance—the kindly audience to another's opinion about children, although it may not agree with yours, gains the reputation for fair play.

Consideration—the acceptance of the rights of a friend's children and the children in your own family to individual expression gains like treatment from them.

Responsibility—the recognition of your share of the duties toward other children as well as your own family—those with whom you work, your school, and your Government—makes all grow in character.

Devotion—to your place of worship, to your schools, and to the source of sun-filled dawns and star-filled skies and all that lies beneath, including little children, makes them more Godly.

Teach your Junior American Citizens:

Faith—faith in God; faith in themselves; faith in their fellowmen; faith in freedom; faith in the future.

Teach your Junior American Citizens:

To take time for **Work**—it is the price of success.

To take time to **Think**—it is the source of power.

To take time to **Play**—it is the secret of eternal youth.

To take time to **Read**—it is the foundation of wisdom.

To take time to be **Friendly**—it is the road to happiness.

To take time to **Dream**—it is hitching their wagons to a star.

To take time to **Love and Be Loved**—it is the privilege of the gods.

To take time to **Look Around and Help Someone**—it is too short a day to be selfish.

To take time to **Laugh**—it is the music of the soul.

To take time to **Sing**—it is the universal language.

To take time to **Pray**—it is the greatest power on earth.

Teach them to walk their own
(Continued on page 748)

A DREAM of the WEST... *in Lee County, Iowa*

by Sarah Johnson Casey
Jean Espy Chapter, Fort Madison, Iowa

WHEN thinking about local history in Lee County, Iowa, the first thing that comes to mind is "Old Fort Madison," and the descendants of Betsy Ross—daughter, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters—all of whom lived and died and are buried here. Their graves are marked by the D.A.R.

Since everyone knows about these events I am telling the story of Joseph Gasson Taylor and his family, who came to Iowa more than 100 years ago and settled on a tract of 800 acres, lying about 4 miles west of West Point, Iowa. The land adjoined that of the Cruikshank farm. It is to the son of this Cruikshank, the late John P. Cruikshank, that I am indebted for this story.

The young couple who bought this land had distinguished relatives. Joseph Gasson Taylor was the son of William and Alice Gasson Taylor. His father was a member of the firm of Taylor, Jones & Gasson of Philadelphia, where Mr. Taylor was born February 12, 1816; he was 25 years old when he came to Iowa. His wife, about the same age, was the daughter of Mathias Burnett Talmadge. She was the granddaughter of George Clinton, Governor of New York. Her mother's sister married the noted "Citizen Genet," first ambassador from France to the United States. Gen. Henry Jacquet Genet, his son, was the first cousin of Mrs. Taylor. He married a sister of her husband and joined his brother-in-law in Lee County, Iowa.

Just what these families had in view in settling in this then new territory is not apparent. They had left homes of luxury and communities of refinement in the East, where the political influence of the Clintonian Regency, established by the elder Clinton and maintained by his nephew, DeWitt Clinton, and their followers, was still a dominating power in national policies.

Mr. Taylor's brother, Thomas W. Taylor, aspired to be a United States

Senator. When the State was admitted he attended the first session of the Legislature and gathered a small following from this locality, but not sufficient to warrant his entering the race against that pioneer favorite, Gen. A. C. Dodge of Burlington.

Joseph G. Taylor was a graduate engineer of Rutgers College. He had carefully worked out plans for building a house before leaving his New York home in Greenbush, a suburb of Albany. Just where and how Mrs. Taylor and the infant son had to live during the erection of the buildings on the estate is not definitely known—possibly they stayed for a while in Fort Madison, then a town of about 600 inhabitants.

Mrs. Taylor was a lady of "culture and refinement" and unused to hardships. But she was a woman of practical ideas.

The Taylors were often guests at the pioneer cabins nearby.

A major portion of building material was brought with them by steamboat via the Ohio and Mississippi route, as well as the mechanics and laborers. It was only a question of a few months before the buildings were well under way, on a small prairie between the two Sugar Creeks, adjoining the site of the town of Tuscatota, which was laid out but died "a burning." All the buildings were connected and in the form of a square surrounding a court. Built of wood, the main building had nine or ten rooms, including a double parlor with a high fireplace and an elegantly carved mantel piece, a dining room and kitchen, a library, a linen closet, and a room known as the wardrobe—all with built-in shelves and cupboards—and a then-unheard-of room called a bathroom!

A latticed porch was at the front. The doors were paneled—the front door being carved, with hinges, knobs, and a locker of brass. It was painted cream white, with green shutters, and was known by the pioneers

as the "White House." The grounds were set with shrubbery and trees.

Joseph G. Taylor's ambition to be a successful country gentleman seems to have been a disappointment. The White House adventure was not a financial success. At the end of the year the balance was always on the wrong side of the ledger, and after 3 or 4 years he returned to his old county seat, known as "Charmantout," at Greenbush, N. Y., where he died in 1852, leaving quite a large family.

Mrs. Taylor, as we said before, was a lady of fine attainments and a kindly nature. Dignified and aristocratic in her ideas, she was liked by all her neighbors. She had traveled extensively in Europe and attended court functions at several European capitals. Her wardrobe was a marvel to the other settlers, but she had the good taste never to wear her expensive gowns in this rural community. It was said that she and her husband attended some social affair in Burlington, on which occasion she wore a magnificent gown and stunned and dazzled the belles and beaux of the late Territorial capital. In reply to the inquiry of a St. Louis guest, "Who are those people?" one of the envious Burlingtonians replied, "They are just some farmers from Sugar Creek country down in Lee County."

None of the Taylor or Genet families ever returned to Iowa.

After the Taylors abandoned the White House farm in 1845-46 the premises quickly deteriorated through the occupancy of careless tenants. People moved in and out without let or hindrance. The houses were havens for the homeless. Today not even a foundation stone remains to mark the site. The only indication that might mark the spot is that the farm crops grow ranker there.

The soft summer breeze and the biting blasts of winter sing a requiem to the buried hopes of a real "Air Castle."

★ NATIONAL DEFENSE ★

by Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes
National Chairman, Program Committee

Foreword

Articles by well-known writers who deal with the subject matter of the Resolutions of the National Society will be printed in this section from time to time.

In this article by Miss Hindman, the development and effect of metropolitan government in Dade County, Florida, are described in detail. Proponents of Metro government always promise economy in government and reduction in taxes. Miss Hindman demonstrates conclusively that the experience of Dade County citizens as well as residents of Evanston, Illinois, where Metro has been introduced have found their budgets soaring. An inquiry at Miami-Dade showed an increase of \$904,884.00 for the total payroll of City Hall and the Department of Water and Sewers for 12 months under Metro. The number of public employees in Evanston increased 15 per cent in five years under City Manager form of government.

You will find many more interesting and alarming facts about Metro government in Miss Hindman's article which substantiate the following Resolution adopted by the 68th Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

"Metro"

Whereas, One of the serious problems facing the United States today is a well-organized, concerted effort, evident in many parts of the Nation, to promote and establish Metropolitan Area Government, otherwise known as "Metro"; and Whereas, Under "Metro" the basic power resides in a regional manager, usually appointed for a long period of years and having effective control over administrative appointments and the budget; and Whereas, This is an encroachment upon the constitutionally-guaranteed rights of citizens to direct government through the ballot, otherwise by "We, the people"; and

Whereas, A logical result of this long-range, well-designed plan, starting at the local level, is the ultimate establishment of a totalitarian world government;

RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge all citizens, particularly local, county and state officials, to withhold all support of Metropolitan Area Government—a plan designed to regiment the people of our Nation.

THE "METRO" MONSTER

By Jo Hindman

There are four steps from city-county merging to U.S.-Foreign Government merging.

Our traditional American form of government is under attack by forces here on home ground. The very ultimate of this war appears to be centered upon abolition of private property. Various techniques are being used to tear property from private hands and to place it under public ownership or control.

The current movement to separate citizens from their property is proceeding under something vaguely termed "the metropolitan problem." The movement seeks to destroy self-determined government and to install Metropolitan, or Metro government, a new mask to an old enemy—totalitarian dictatorship.

The closer government is to the people, the more surely can government be kept from running wild. Yet, strange talk is urging political consolidation—centralization—which takes government farther from citizen control. Strange talk is promoting the idea of appointed executives, or political bosses to run a collectivized government which replaces elected officials traditionally chosen by the American ballot.

This strange Metro talk preaches a political philosophy that kneels to collectivization, which Metro calls the *whole community*, and the connotation of *whole community* does not change when Metro's exchange program brings international Metro

agents from foreign lands to "study" here, or takes Metro agents from the United States and plants them abroad to act as transmission.

American government was not designed to be a part of a *whole community*. Nobody is more aware of this than the Metro schemers, themselves.

Here is what a Metro leader said recently about time-honored American government: "If the Devil had looked for a technique to prevent the people who live in a metropolitan area from agreeing among themselves as to how they will solve their metropolitan problems, it is hard to see how a more effective and disruptive instrument of governmental chaos could have been invented than the fractionalization of local governments and local leadership . . . evolved . . . in these United States."

The gargoyle face of political Metro appears in many shapes and forms, but the important features—all based upon merging of political bodies to be managed by Metro appointees—appear to be—in number—four: (1) city-county merging, (2) county-state, (3) state-region, (4) region-internation.

The fifth step—internation-world government—Metro has not dared to publish, as yet.

Through Metro, political centralization is wedded to economic paternalism, otherwise known as socialistic public enterprise, and the unsavory pair form a spearhead of the attack upon the American way of life, today.

The entire United States lies under the Metro attack in one stage or another—from Florida to California, Seattle to San Diego, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas—many other places.

Metro's first shot usually hits a time-honored American document, such as a city or county charter, or State Constitution. These are being described, in Metro's impudent slogan, as "horse-and-buggy" charters, and "patchwork" Constitutions.

Fierce action usually follows the rattle of Metro contempt for the honored and honorable documents, action such as Metro-instigated "study groups," sweeping and sometimes illegal charter revision committees, whose tragically poor judgment seeks to wipe out the traditional American system of checks and balances, the Government which Metro

disparages as "fractionalized" and "Balkanized" local government.

American freedom is the target of the Metro hatchet work. On the wreckage of United States Constitutional Government, Metro seeks to erect its creature of Consolidated Government run by political bosses whom Metro describes as "appointed executives."

The first Metro capital in the world has been established in Dade County, Florida, where Miami is situated. Floridians aptly term the Metro as "*The State of Dade*." They observe that a weird new government has been planted in their midst, dictated by a political core situated outside the sovereign State of Florida.

(However, Dade County is becoming disillusioned and the *Miami News*, February 23, 1959, reported "Strong backing developed today to put party politics back into Dade County Commission elections. The move, already being sparked by the Dade Young Democrats, drew the support of the State Democratic Executive Committee . . . The Young Democrats plan to ask the Metro Commission to voluntarily call an election on the issue. If the commission refuses—and this is anticipated—petitions will be circulated to force a referendum." In The Downey (California) *Live Wire*, Hollis M. Peavey, councilman, is reported as saying, "The metropolitan type of government in Dade County, Florida, has been a failure. The people lost their representation in government and one day they woke up to the fact that this almighty metropolitan government could zone, police and do all things—without any regard for the people.")

Saddest aspect of the situation is the practice of the Metro core releasing false bulletins to the rest of the United States. Here is one, picked out of an Alabama newspaper which was foolishly encouraging its readers to espouse Metro. The editorial was based upon material released out of Metro's Chicago headquarters. Its title: *Federated Metropolitan Setup Widely Endorsed in Florida*. The text: "People down in Dade County, Florida, where Miami is located, appear well pleased with their new federated metropolitan government—the first of its kind in the United States." A St. Louis paper also printed glowing words, dropped into

its linotype by Metro press-agentry. A newspaper in New York published the same Metro "line." Now, if what Florida papers say is true—and we have no reason to doubt them—all is *not* well in Miami-Dade. According to its papers, Metro has run away with the citizens' government.

Metro revealed its iron hand right from the start. Metro officials who spewed new sets of ordinances, already have juked at least one of them, in order to pass a tighter ordinance that favored, not the citizens, but the untouchable power of Metro boss rule.

That was to be expected. Metro openly promised as much in its plan published in 1954 under the title: *The Metropolitan Government of Miami*, wherein the runaway power of ordinance was explained, described, and stressed. (Another Metro publication stressing the power of ordinance is the more recent title: *The Metropolitan Government of Sacramento*.) Miami-Dade's Metro, on January 6, 1959, scrapped its own ordinance which was based on *voluntary* regulation of private utilities companies, as being "ineffective and unenforceable."

Miami-Dade's Metro is now overhauling assessment practices which could raise property assessments to a height by which private property owners could be killed off, economically speaking.

The Metro core is making a big to-do over Miami-Dade's so-called tax cut. Taking less from a taxpayer's wallet while sneaking money from his hip pocket does not constitute a savings to the taxpayer. Equating a tax reduction with a cost, or expense reduction, may not tell the truth, at all. Wise taxpayers know that while political magicians may stand on the stage whittling a *tax bill*—cut to serve the interests of press-agentry and to divert citizen attention—the actual cost may be adroitly shunted over into another cost column whose total the taxpayer, of course, pays.

The city of Evanston, Illinois, has found this to be a fact. Recently, in 1959, Evanstonians ran a check upon their city finances, found that revenue raised from taxes (their wallets) had risen six and one half per cent during the city's five years of Metro city manager form of government, whereas, revenue from

hidden sources (their hip pockets, so to speak) had increased 88 per cent—revenue collected from auto licenses, parking fees, traffic fines, sales tax, water meter taxes, and other miscellaneous tax sources that had been dredged up for the taxing purpose.

Total increase in the Evanston budget is \$1,883,000,000, or 43 per cent over the five years. In this period, cost of living and population increase accounted for only ten per cent; the balance of the increase (33 per cent) is purely due to a more extravagant level of spending under the Metro city manager. The figures and percentages proved to the citizens of Evanston that hidden drainpipes had been attached to their personal fortunes, tapping and draining off dollars that went to support the costly city manager Metro form of government.

Actually, when Metro officials talk among themselves, they state quite bluntly that Metro government is bound to cost more—and that raises taxes. A Metro author states that "integration" (Metro-ese for "consolidation") actually is no panacea for lowered taxes. Rather, Metro raises taxes. In witness of this fact, stands the Metro axiom: "Expansion or equalization of services may mean higher tax rates . . . It is often declared that consolidation will mean a tremendous saving as a result of a sharp reduction in the total number of governmental personnel. But the line work performed by the various units must be continued—in some cases it must be *expanded*—and this requires an increase in personnel over that of the largest unit prior to consolidation."

To bear witness to this Metro warning, public employees in Evanston increased 15 per cent in five years under city manager form of government.

An inquiry at Miami-Dade shows an increase of \$904,884.00 for total payroll of City Hall and the Department of Water and Sewers for 12 months under Metro. A Metro author summarized: "The integration of local government in metropolitan areas may result, then, chiefly in an *expansion*, improvement or equalization of services rather than in actual reductions of budget items."

There you have it, in the words of a Metro high priest: Linecosts,

or the base of services, cannot be reduced by consolidation; actually, Metro expands the public services. Metro may bring a poor district of a town or county up to the standards of the highest district. Metro can order so-called "minimum standards" in a Metro "state," such as Miami-Dade. This can require a modestly operated city to become a keep-up-with-the-Joneses city. If the city of more modest income does not comply, Metro, in punishment, can wipe out the city. It is written so in Metro charters.

Therefore, the very core of Metro purpose, repeated again and again in its library of directives, is to raise a tax base from which can be harvested high taxes to pay for the grandiose plans of Metro promoters.

Now, Miami-Dade citizens are fretting under this state of affairs, this new brand of boss rule. Metro has demanded more judges, more police, more firemen, to staff its crushing layer of Metro which is cemented over the city governments.

A disillusioned Metro commissioner has stated: "I don't think that the people ever intended that the city manager, the police chief, or the judges of the municipal courts should make the laws. Those are appointive offices, and beyond the reach of the voters . . . I'm getting tired of being a commissioner and yielding my responsibilities, obligations, and prerogatives to people I employ on behalf of the taxpayers they're shoving around."

Yet, unfactual reporting, half-truths, and twisting of facts on the part of Metro press-agency are anesthetizing overburdened and tax-weary Americans all over the country, fooling them into believing that tax relief should come under the proposed Monster Metro. Metro is a political trick to seize power and money; it is not an economy move.

A Metro leader with an academic title has chimed in with the news that Metro will cost trillions of dollars. He said: "The cost for this undertaking, along with the modernization of now obsolete city structures . . . will cost a total of \$80 trillion in 20 years, plus an amount of urban reconstruction which cannot be less than an equal amount, and might well be twice as large."

The Metro agent was speaking of Metro's vast public enterprise venture

in the housing field—*Urban Renewal Redevelopment*—to which Metro has assigned one entire department, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment. NAHRO publicly boasts that it has influenced America's housing legislation; NAHRO maintains a branch office in the National Capital as an arm to its headquarters at the Metro core in America, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago.

Metro circumvents State sovereignty by forging deadly city-federal ties through Urban Renewal. Last year and this, a path was beaten to Washington by city politicians, Metro planners and profiteers, all of whom put on a disgraceful show by begging for Federal Urban Renewal handouts. These proponents of federal aid for American cities are so irked by having to go through Congress for the money, that now they are asking for a cabinet rank department of Urban Affairs by 1961.

Federal money divvied up by taxpayers keeps this beggar crew in the "crash program" construction business.

Taxpayers pay two-thirds federally, one-third locally, and the local amount usually gets swollen to twice its size because of inflationary financing charges, interest payments, etc., tacked on by the hometown bureaucrats.

Up to now, the State of Florida has stayed out of the Urban Renewal trough. But a man in Washington—an appointee who was dazzled by Metro claims in Dade—gave the go-ahead signal November, 1958, for Metro planners to try to get Urban Renewal redevelopment going, down in Miami-Dade. It will be interesting to see how the Metro planners will do that. So far, their talk has sounded more like deliberated evasion of law, rather than observance of the law. Florida's Constitution has some protective features concerning property rights, and these features seem to embarrass the Metro crowd.

The one bright spot in America's Urban Renewal dilemma to date, is the ruling of the Florida Supreme Court which has declared the Florida Slum Clearance and Redevelopment Law unconstitutional (*Adams v. Housing Authority of City of Daytona Beach*, 60 Southern 2d 663). Metro schemers are so overconfident of getting around the law that the

Miami-Dade Urban Renewal Working Program lies, at this very moment, in the Metro capital in Miami, waiting to be put into motion.

In States where Urban Renewal operates, a local Agency can condemn and seize private property to provide building sites which are leased or resold, or operated in some other manner by the public Agency. Homeowners are thus dispossessed and lose their private property to public ownership.

During this period of public ownership, no matter how temporary it may be, under strange laws that have been written (and California is one State where such laws have been enacted), the land can be tattooed with land-use controls through restrictions and covenants running with the land and lasting in perpetuity.

The following directive comes straight from Metro, and the scheme can be applied to any land acquired under public ownership, whether through tax delinquency, or by Urban Renewal condemnation, or by any future gimmick that may be dreamed up by the Metro mentality to separate Americans from their private property:

"Lands suitable for private uses would be returned to private hands, but the city (or Agency, Ed.) would retain the necessary land-use control over such sites. This would be more effective in the long run than zoning ordinances . . . When replanning would again be necessary 40 or 50 years hence, the city would not have to go through a costly tedious process of again acquiring title . . . Land, in other words, can be passed through a period of public ownership during which the public agency can replant the land, clear the title, and adjust land-use patterns. But the city can go one step further. It can limit the future use of the land sold back into private ownership. Deed restrictions and other covenants will accomplish much more than zoning, building laws, or any other exercise of the police power. Only temporary public ownership is necessary to effect long-term land-use plans."

That was written in the early 1940's before Urban Renewal Agencies or "authorities" had been created by law. Nowadays, cities usually turn Urban Renewal operation over to Agencies created for the specific purpose of accumulating private property in large parcels for "crash" construction programs of redevelopment.

ment. Take note that Metro points out that replanning would again be necessary in 40 or 50 years; here is another Metro warning—if Metro gets in the saddle, Americans are to be flogged into a constant lather of Metro replanning.

In San Jose, California, a county planning commission has endorsed a scheme whereby some "agency" of government would acquire all non-farm rights to lands which have been "greenbelted" or placed in exclusively agricultural zones. The owner of such greenbelted property could continue to farm it or sell it to another for farming uses. He could not sell it to anyone who wanted, for example, to subdivide it or build a store on it.

Plans such as these draw fire, because even the most casual of readers sees that such regimentation comes perilously close to statism at its worst. Such planning imposes a degrading paternalism which says, in effect, "We know what's best for you; we'll tell you what you can or cannot do with your property."

Metro's big mitt is found in this gross invasion of a fundamental right of the American citizen: the right to utilize—and dispose of—his property as he sees fit, so long as the disposal does not infringe upon the rights of others.

When Title VII of the National Housing Act was approved in 1954, providing Federal assistance for urban planning for smaller communities, Metro's New York adjunct rushed to publicize its *Model State and Regional Planning Law*, in order to make the law available for the 1955 Legislatures.

The Metro planning cog is tooled to fit into the machinery of Metropolitan Government. Metro's *Planning Law* dovetails with provisions of the Metro so-called "model" State Constitution, City, and County Charters. The first Metro charter to operate in the world, that of Miami-Dade, prescribes a sweeping planning program which is already on the move.

Metro's *Model Planning Law* reads: ". . . Regional and local planning is important to the national interest. It is not an impossible step from this judgment to the conclusion that the National Government may have to get deeper into the traditional state and local activities, especially in metropolitan areas."

In witness of this, take a look at Urban Renewal Redevelopment practices which are binding cities to the Federal Government through contractual federal grants and loans. The mayors, politicians, profiteers and special interest pressure groups who invade Washington to beg for handouts that plunge taxpayers into debt, are hobnobbing with the very power which seeks to separate Americans from their private property.

Today, when the time comes for a court to referee between the covetous Agency and the citizen who is losing his property, something happens which was never meant to happen in America. Here is an illustration: A certain decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, written by Mr. Justice Douglas (*Berman v. Parker*, U. S. Reports, Vol. 348) was argued on October 19, 1954, and decided on November 22, 1954, dealing with the constitutionality of a District of Columbia statute permitting the taking of private property for so-called slum clearance. The property in question was not slum; it was condemned so that the entire area could be rebuilt in accordance with the land-use plan of the National Capital Planning Commission.

The Douglas opinion went to astonishing lengths to state conclusively that "out-of-date property" can be declared "blighted" or "deteriorated." The Douglas opinion redefined the time-honored definition of "public use" into something called "public purpose," or benefit. According to legal analysts, on this one point of definition, and on this revolutionary Douglas decision, hangs the downfall of private property ownership in the United States. That includes every single home-owner in the U. S.

The Douglas decision ruled that one man's property can be taken by a public Agency to be turned over to another man, when the Agency decides that the second man can better turn the property to the public purpose.

How can this happen in the United States? Much as I deplore the Douglas decision and its effects, I believe that I can see why it was written, and I shall present facts that may tell you why.

Let's review: Before the days of Metro's Urban Renewal scheme, the police power of eminent domain was used sparingly on a structure-by-

structure basis with each individual condemnation case being decided on its own circumstances.

Today, under Urban Renewal, the police power of eminent domain has been unchained to run wild, to bulldoze formerly privately owned buildings because they do not measure up to some Planner's idea of beauty or architectural fashion.

When *Berman v. Parker* was before the District Court, that tribunal earnestly pointed out in a decision that legal minds now describe as the "pioneers' last stand": "The hypothesis . . . is an urban area which does not breed disease or crime. Its fault is that it fails to meet what are called modern standards . . . Suppose its owners and occupants like it that way? Suppose they are old-fashioned, prefer single-family dwellings, like small flower gardens, believe that a plot of ground is the place to rear children, prefer fresh to conditioned air, sun to fluorescent light? In many circles, all such views are considered 'backward and stagnant.' Are those who hold them therefore 'blighted'? Can they not, nevertheless, own property?

"Or suppose these people own these homes and can afford none more modern? The poor are entitled to own what they can afford. The slow, the old, the small in ambition, the devotee of the outmoded have no less right to property than have the quick, the young, the aggressive, and the modernistic or futuristic. Is the modern apartment house a better breeder of men than the detached, or row house? . . . Are such questions as these to be decided by the Government? And if the decision be adverse to the erstwhile owners and occupants, is their entire right to own the property thereby destroyed?"

The Douglas decision answered, Yes.

The Douglas decision said: "(k) If the Redevelopment Agency considers it necessary in carrying out a redevelopment project to take full title to the land, as distinguished from the objectionable buildings located thereon, it may do so. (l) The rights of these property owners are satisfied when they receive the just compensation."

Has the Douglas decision spoken to each property-condemned American, and warned the rest of us whose property may be condemned, in

words to the effect: "Put up and shut up?" Has the Douglas decision informed Americans that we have come to the end of something that we have regarded as precious and have been accustomed to suppose that we would never relinquish?

Mr. J. M. Lashly, of the Missouri Bar (St. Louis) said of the Douglas opinion: "The decision and opinion passed over quietly, like the Fourth of July in a foreign country." Are Americans living under foreign law?

Great Americans have been warning us, year after year, in speech after speech. One of the historical warnings came from the floor of the Senate on January 28, 1954, during the great debates concerning the Bricker Amendment (S.J.1.)

Hon. Patrick McCarran, in example after example, in his great speech, "The Present Danger to the Constitution of the United States," pointed out how alien law can be invoked and set in motion in the United States under the terms of the United Nations Charter. He recalled that the Attorney General of the United States, in 1953, testifying before the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, took the position that action regarding social legislation is obligatory upon the United States under Article 56 of the United Nations Charter.

Senator McCarran quoted the Attorney-General, as follows: "A notable example are Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter, obligating the parties to promote stated social and economic objectives and pledging themselves to take joint and separate action for the achievement of these purposes."

Senator McCarran attached his own remark: "Every phase of the daily life of our people is within the scope of the broad purposes enumerated in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter: Civil, political, cultural, social and economic. This broad power is not limited by any provision in the treaty (UN Charter). There was not even any attempt to circumscribe it by any revision added at the time of ratification by the Senate.

"Under the present state of the law, a ratified treaty confers on Congress unlimited power to legislate on the subject matter of the treaty . . . The Charter of the United Nations is a ratified and approved treaty. . . ."

Senator McCarran quoted from the U. S. Constitution to illustrate how the Constitution prohibits Congress from interfering with unalienable rights. He said: "The first amendment is not a direct guaranty of freedom of religion, or freedom of speech, or freedom of the press, or freedom of assembly; it is only a prohibition on action by the Congress in derogation to those rights."

Now, back to Senator McCarran's remarks concerning the social legislation of the United Nations Charter: "These factors include the growing doctrine . . . which permits the Congress to gain through treaty, power denied to it under the Constitution."

That is what Senator McCarran pointed out in 1954. Is it true that the UN Charter is establishing UN-legislative power in the United States, power that collides with the prohibitive dictum of the Constitution of the United States?

How about the power of taking private property as illustrated by the case of *Berman v. Parker*, just reviewed? The Douglas decision was not drawn out of thin air. From what, then, was it drawn? Certainly not from the Constitution of the United States.

Years ago Senator McCarran pointed to the UN Charter. He pointed to the section which binds the United States to carry out United Nations conditions ". . . of economic and social progress and development."

Is, then, the United Nations Charter where the hordes of Metro planners get their mandate to perform acts such as the taking of private property from one citizen to transfer it to another?

On page 17717 of the Congressional Record of August 22, 1958, is inserted the report of the American Bar Association to its Board of Governors concerning Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives. The report reads, in part: "The theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property."

Twined in the framework of collectivized Metropolitan government we find Urban Renewal, which condemns and seizes private property upon a whim, today described as public purpose—or welfare, a strictly pseudo-liberal term.

Under Metropolitan government,

we find an apparatus for abolition of private property, not by one method but by several—through oppressive and confiscatory taxation which results in reversion of property to public ownership, by urban renewal condemnation and seizure, by land-use controls, by the "punishment clauses" being written into urban renewal sales of agreement by which an owner loses his fee title to the public Agency if a stipulation is infringed. It is common knowledge that Metro adjuncts hold membership in the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including UNESCO, the propaganda agency of the UN.

In the Congressional report known as SPX (Soviet Principle X [ten]) principle X is "paralysis"—paralyze the target, the U.S.A. The committee of Congress warned: "Record shows that, except through the Supreme Court, the special capabilities of paralysis, as an essential element of the Communist global conquest, are nowhere more effective than in and through United Nations."

Metropolitan Government collectivization runs counter to government by check-and-balance provided by the Constitution of the United States. We need to do what Senator McCarran said to do: "Get back to Constitutional Government."

A first step in the right direction is to resist Metro, any and all of its piecemeal forms and shapes, wherever they appear.

At State level, we can prevail upon State legislatures to cut off appropriations to Metro's Council of State Governments. The Council's secretariat controls almost half of the Metro core which promotes various features of Metropolitan government. Metro's Council of State Governments is supported exclusively by appropriations of the legislatures of all the State Governments.

At national level, we can insist on passage of the Bricker Amendment which would correct the condition in which treaty law is overriding domestic law.

It is high time to start talking more openly about repealing Law 565 adopted in 1946, which authorized the United States' acceptance of that expensive white elephant, UNESCO. The story of how UNESCO is helping to promote Metropolitan government is a story in itself.

(Continued on page 739)

CALENDAR FOR CHAPTER REGENTS

Supplied by Mrs. Leonard E. McCrary, State Regent of Alabama

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN MAY

1. Regent takes office immediately following installation.
2. Order following materials from Business Office, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C., checks payable to Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.:
 - a. Handbook of N.S.D.A.R. for Regent, Vice-Regent, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar and Historian.
 - b. D.A.R. Ritual for Regent and Chaplain.
 - c. Flag Code Leaflet for Regent and Chairman of Flag of the United States of America.
 - d. Other materials deemed helpful.
 - e. Appoint chairmen of all Committees and send list to State Regent.
 - f. Send name of each Chapter Chairman to State Chairman of same committee.
 - g. Remind Registrar to send, 3 weeks in advance, to National any application papers that might be processed for June Board Meeting of National Society.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN JUNE

1. Attend State Board Meeting.
2. With Vice-Regent and her committee begin work on Year Book.
3. Observe Flag Day, June 14.
4. Remember Treasurer sends semiannual report of changes in membership, transfers, resignations, new members, etc., due to Treasurer General. Prompt mailing necessary for adjusting membership before dropping of those in arrears on July 1st.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN JULY

1. Celebrate Independence Day, July 4.
2. Finish Year Book for printing.
3. Work on Membership.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN AUGUST

1. Remind Treasurer to prepare statement of dues.
2. Continue to work on membership.
3. Plan for Constitution Week.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN SEPTEMBER

1. Remind Treasurer to mail statement of dues.
2. Observe Constitution Week, September 17-23.
3. Prepare Order of Business for First Meeting.
4. Send application papers for new members 3 weeks before October deadline given by National.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN OCTOBER

1. Help in collection of dues.
2. Have Treasurer send second statement to those who have not paid.
3. Continue work on membership.
4. Purchase State Year Book from State Treasurer.
5. Promote D.A.R. Magazine subscriptions.
6. Attend State Board Meeting and Dedication Day at K. D. S.
7. Observe Founders' Day, October 11.
8. Observe Columbus Day, October 12.
9. Be sure Good Citizens Chairman has contacted schools chosen.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN NOVEMBER

1. Mail or award Good Citizen Girls their pins.
2. Plan for Good Citizen Pilgrimage, usually first week in December.
3. Remind Treasurer of the second semiannual report of changes in membership, transfers, resignations, etc., due. Prompt mailing most important for adjustments before members become in arrears for dues. Report immediately all resignations and all acceptances by transfer during this month. If not received in Treasurer General's office before January 1, member must pay dues before transfer can be complete or before resignation can be accepted.
4. Observe Veterans' Day, November 11.

5. Send application papers for new members before deadline in December.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN DECEMBER

1. Remind Treasurer to send State dues to State Treasurer by December 1.
2. Remind Treasurer to send National dues to National by December 12.
3. Observe Alabama Day—strive to win Alabama Trophy.
4. Remind Officers and Chairmen that State Regent's questionnaire must be completed in January.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN JANUARY

1. Elect delegates to State Conference and National Congress.
2. Mail names of delegates to State Regent and National Chairman of Credentials according to instructions received.
3. Regent's Report must be sent State Regent by February 1, or date she requests.
4. Honor Roll and Pledge Cards signed by Regent must be sent to Treasurer by February 1.
5. Remember American Music Month.
6. Remember Benjamin Franklin's Birthday, January 17.
7. Send application papers for new members 3 weeks before the deadline in February.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN FEBRUARY

1. Observe American History Month.
2. Observe Washington's Birthday, February 22.
3. Remember Lincoln's Birthday, February 12.
4. Elect Nominating Committee—see Chapter Bylaws.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN MARCH

1. Attend State Conference.
2. Hold Chapter election—read Chapter bylaws.
3. Mail list of new Officers to National and State Regent.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN APRIL

1. Report from State Conference.
2. ANNUAL REPORTS OF CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN MAY

1. Report from Continental Congress.
2. Annual reports of Officers.
3. Installation of new Officers.

SUGGESTED ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR MEETINGS

- I. Call to Order.
- II. Ritual (as given in Ritual Book or as follows):
 1. Objects.
 2. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.
 3. American's Creed.
 4. Star Spangled Banner.
 5. Invocation.
- III. Minutes of previous meeting.
- IV. Reports of Officers.
 1. Message of the President General—Vice-Regent.
 2. Correspondence—Corresponding Secretary.
 3. Treasurer.
 4. Registrar.
 5. Any others who have work to report.
- V. Reports of Standing Committee Chairmen.
 1. National Defense (1st because of its importance).
 2. Approved Schools.
 3. Membership.
 4. Others who have work to report.
- VI. Reports of Special Committees.
- VII. Unfinished Business.
- VIII. New Business.
- IX. Program.

State Activities

OHIO

An impressive ceremony marked the opening of the 60th Annual Conference of the Ohio Society, D.A.R. in the Deschler Hilton Hotel, Columbus, Monday, March 23, 1959. The delegates were warmly welcomed by Mayor M. S. Sensenbrenner, and Mrs. Charles M. Cummings, regent, expressed the pleasure of the members of the hostess chapter for the opportunity of entertaining the conference.

Greetings were extended by Eugene C. McGuire, president, Benjamin Franklin Chapter, S.A.R., and Mrs. Edwin H. Tiemeyer, senior president, Ohio Society, C.A.R.

The State Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Petree, graciously introduced and welcomed State and National Officers of the D.A.R. and distinguished guests, including Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General.

Awards to six high school students, winners of the Ohio Good Citizens contest, were announced, and the girls introduced by Mrs. Warren Griffiths, Chairman of the committee.

Speaking on the subject Your Responsibility and Mine, Mrs. Groves outlined the frightening dangers that face our nation through the treacherous activities of Communists. She warned of the dire need for an awakening of the public to this immediate and ever-growing danger. She was honored at a reception at the conclusion of the meeting.

At an Approved Schools luncheon on Tuesday, Dr. Herbert Y. Livesay, administrative dean, Lincoln Memorial University, told of the origin, purpose, and problems of this institution, which has received such generous support from members of the D.A.R.

Dr. Fred W. Kern, director of Religious Affairs of the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization, Battle Creek, Mich., speaking at the evening session, declared that we are most certainly at war with Russia, even though there is no bloodshed. The new strategy, he said, is promotion of nonresistance to Communism. Because of public apathy we can lose that war, he warned.

The State Regent introduced John H. Noble, who told his own gripping story, I Was a Slave in Russia; he described the horrors of his life in various prisons and the tortures he endured. He has now dedicated his life to exposing the great menace of Communism.

Resolutions were adopted at the Wednesday session in opposition to any treaty law; world government; special-

ized agencies of the United Nations; recognition of Red China; and compulsory fluoridation of public water supplies. In other resolutions the American Bar Association was commended for its stand against decisions of the Supreme Court, J. Edgar Hoover was commended for his unceasing vigilance, and full support was promised in every effort to suppress distribution of pornographic books and pictures.

A formal banquet was the final event of the most successful conference. Dr. A. Westley Rowland, editor of the Department of Information, Michigan State University, mixed clever stories with a serious side in a talk on Who's Laughing? "A sense of humor is not a luxury; it is a necessity," he said.

Mrs. Petree introduced Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, State Regent-elect, and other newly elected officers. The Conference closed with the usual ritual.—*Edith P. Westerman*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE 58th Annual New Hampshire State Conference met Thursday and Friday, April 2 and 3, 1959, in the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Manchester, Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, State Regent, presiding. 127 members and guests were present, including Mrs. Donald Arnold, Vice President General, Vermont; Miss Katherine Mathies, National Chairman of Conservation; Mrs. Francis Avery, National Vice Chairman of Program Committee; three State Regents—Mrs. Basil Lamb (Maine), Mrs. Alfred Graham (Massachusetts), and Mrs. Herman Weston (Vermont); Mrs. David Anderson, Past Vice President General; and Honorary State Regents—Mrs. Arthur Wheat, Mrs. Edward Storrs, Mrs. David Anderson, Mrs. Hiram Johnson, Mrs. Arnold Cutting.

During reports by State officers and chairmen, awards were presented by Mrs. David Prugh, Historian, to Jean Pickering, New Hampshire and Northeastern Division winner of D.A.R.-sponsored Theodore Roosevelt essay contest; by Mrs. Nile Faust, Flag scrapbook contest; and by Mrs. Hiram Johnson, membership contest. At noon Mrs. Lange held a luncheon for her officers and guests at the Y.W.C.A. At 4 p.m. an impressive Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Andrew Ayer, State Chaplain. A short reception following closed the afternoon session.

Gov. Wesley Powell spoke at the banquet that evening in the Carpenter Hotel; later, with Mrs. Powell, he joined the receiving line which also included Mrs. Hawley, National Vice President

of C.A.R. The three New Hampshire Good Citizens were present and were awarded their United States savings bonds by Miss Alma Gallagher, State Chairman.

Friday's activities began with the National Defense breakfast; Mrs. Bernard Streeter, chairman of National Defense Committee, was in charge, with Col. Kenneth S. Woodbury of Grenier Air Base, Manchester, as speaker. Chapter regents reported on their members' activities during the morning session. State luncheon was held at the Y.W.C.A. Music by the State chorus (Mrs. Charles Lynde directing) opened the afternoon session. Mrs. John Finger, National Senior President of C.A.R. and Chairman of the D.A.R. Committee, asked our cooperation with her work. Members voted to have a D.A.R. booth for the fourth year at the Deerfield (New Hampshire) Fair. Mrs. Lange, by unanimous vote, became Honorary State Regent and was endorsed as candidate for National Vice President General.

New State officers, installed by Mrs. Cutting, were Mrs. David Prugh, Chaplain; Mrs. Paul Bartlett, Recording Secretary; Miss Eleanor Allard, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Joseph Woodes, Treasurer; Mrs. Maurice Poor (re-elected), Registrar; Mrs. Elliott Burbank, Historian; and Mrs. Howard Thomas, Librarian. Mrs. Thomas McConkey and Mrs. Charles Lynde, incoming State Regent and Vice Regent, will be installed in Washington in April at the National Congress.

Hostess chapters of the Conference were Molly Stark, Manchester, Molly Reid, Derry, and New Boston, Goffstown.—*Dallas W. Prugh*.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA Daughters had their 57th State Conference at the Ponce de Leon Hotel in historic old St. Augustine (Maria Jefferson Chapter, hostess) on March 31 and April 1 and 2, 1959. Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Regent, presided at all sessions.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Edward George Longman, State Chaplain, conducted the Memorial Service in Trinity Episcopal Church. Tributes were read for three past State officers. In the evening dinner meetings were held in the hotel by the State Officers' Club, the chapter regents, and delegates and alternates. The opening session followed. Messages of welcome were given by Mrs. Howard W. Mizell, regent of the hostess chapter; Hon. Walter Bugeski, mayor commissioner; Edward G. Flather, Jr., manager of the hotel; and others. Mrs. George C. Estill, State Vice Regent, responded.

Mrs. A. H. Miller, Senior State President of the C.A.R., spoke for her organization and presented Mrs. David R. Means, National Vice President, Southeastern region.

Hon. A. Sydney Herlong, Congressman from Florida's Fifth District, was the guest speaker. He urged Daughters to continue to work to preserve the freedom won by their forebears. The hotel management tendered a reception to State and National Officers and distinguished guests after the evening program.

Wednesday's activities began with three breakfasts by various groups. The morning session was devoted to reports of State officers and chairmen of committees. The State Regent was endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General in 1960; and Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, Honorary State Regent, was endorsed as a candidate for Historian General in the 1959 elections.

At noon Mrs. Wm. G. Post, Jr., State Chairman of National Defense, presided at luncheon. Mrs. E. E. Hindman, a California writer, spoke on Metropolitan Government and against the prevailing methods by which private property is being taken over under condemnation proceedings considered legitimate by some politicians.

Wednesday afternoon reports of special committees were heard; after district directors' reports the Conference adjourned for a tour of Castillo de San Marcos.

At the State banquet Wednesday evening the State Regent, as mistress of ceremonies, introduced noted guests, including various National Officers and Honorary State Regents. Albert Manucy, president of the Florida Historical Society and historian of the National Park Service, was the speaker.

At the evening session chapter regents gave their reports. Thursday morning the minutes were read and final reports presented. Biscayne Chapter invited the State Conference to meet at Miami Beach in 1960; the invitation was accepted.

The State Regent announced that the State projects of sidewalks and an iron railing at the Groves Cottage for Little Girls at Tamassee had been completed. After the usual concluding ceremonies the Conference was adjourned by Mrs. Stewart.—*Irene J. Tresher*.

COLORADO

THE Colorado Society held its 56th State Conference March 16-18 in Colorado Springs, with Mrs. Richard F. Carlson, Denver, State Regent, presiding.

Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman of National Defense, an honored guest, spoke briefly at several sessions and conducted a round-table discussion. Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Pueblo, Vice President General, was also honored.

Officers for the ensuing term were elected, including Mrs. Emeline Wensley Hughes, Denver, State Regent; Mrs. Emerald A. Johnson, Pueblo, Vice Regent; Mrs. Leonard R. Allott, Pueblo, Chaplain; Mrs. Roy B. Heilman, Alamosa, Recording Secretary; Miss Theresa Mott, Boulder, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Louis H. Drath, Denver, Treasurer; Mrs. James Taylor, LaJunta, Registrar; Mrs. Harlan Strong, Greeley, Historian; and Mrs. A. W. Bundy, Sterling, Librarian.



(Left to right) Back row: Mrs. L. H. Drath, Mrs. Harlan Strong, Miss Theresa Mott, Mrs. A. W. Bundy, and Mrs. James Taylor. Front row: Mrs. R. B. Heilman, Mrs. E. W. Hughes, State Regent, and Mrs. L. R. Allott.

Fruits of Freedom was the theme of the Conference, with emphasis on Colorado history and the Colorado Rush to the Rockies Centennial—fruits of our freedom. A history luncheon at which the First Hundred Years of Colorado history was reviewed; a résumé of the history of the Colorado D.A.R.; and the regents' banquet featuring little known facts of early Colorado history, amplified the theme.

At the National Defense banquet The Role of the United States Air Force in National Defense was discussed. At the C.A.R. luncheon Colorado C.A.R., Past, Present and Future, was reviewed.

The Willis Irish family presented a \$1,000.00 scholarship to the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, to be known as the Stella Putnam Irish Scholarship Fund, in memory of Mrs. Irish, who had held many chapter and State offices.

The Good Citizens, Mary Jo McMillin (Grand Junction) and Evelyn Kirschman (Las Animas), were graciously entertained. A number of awards were presented by State chairmen for exceptional work.

A buffet luncheon honoring retiring and newly elected officers concluded a very successful 56th State Conference.—*Mildred Wyman Crambler*.

ATTENTION!

A subscription sent in to the Magazine Office for an associate member can be credited to one chapter only. We have noted that more than one chapter is counting an associate member for Honor Roll Credit.

OKLAHOMA

THE 50th State Conference of the Oklahoma Society convened at Western Hills Lodge, Lake Fort Gibson, March 10-12. Registration began in the morning and was followed in the afternoon by a board meeting. Later, an impressive and beautiful Memorial Service for deceased members was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Velma Jayne of Enid, assisted by Mrs. Lynn C. Kerns, chaplain of Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter.

There were two dinners on Tuesday evening, one for the State Officers Club and another for all other delegates and visitors. Mrs. Earl Foster of Oklahoma City, president of the club, presided at its dinner; and Mrs. O. V. Holmes, regent of the Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter, arranged the second dinner, assisted by the regents of the Southeastern District chapters.

The Conference opened officially after the dinners. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Reuben W. Keller, State Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America Committee, and The American's Creed by Mrs. Henry D. Rinsland, State First Vice Regent. A warm welcome from the chapters from the Southeastern District (Conference hostess) was extended by Mrs. Holmes. Greetings were given by distinguished guests—Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General, and Albert E. Pierce, President, Oklahoma Society, S.A.R. Mrs. Newland addressed the meeting in a talk entitled "I Pledge Allegiance."

On Wednesday morning, at the Chapter Regents Club breakfast, officers were elected for the next year. Following the opening ritual at the Conference session, the State Regent presented Mrs. Ashmead White, past Vice President General, who had been delayed and could not attend the dinner the preceding evening. Reports of State officers and district chairmen were received, showing gratifying accomplishments in all fields of work. The Conference then recessed for the American Indians luncheon. Roger Getz, president of Bacone College, was the speaker, and Mrs. Getz, a member of the Muskogee Chapter, an honored guest. Mr. Getz spoke on Indian problems and the progress Bacone has made in preparing Indian youth to take its place in modern life. Bacone is one of the two Indian schools approved by the D.A.R. Last year the Oklahoma Society furnished three rooms in the Bacone boys' dormitory and provided several scholarships. The Muskogee Chapter has given the college a book truck for the library and a silver cup to be

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known as the Lewis American History Cup. Each year the name of the student excelling in American history will be engraved on it.

Miss Sue Thornton of Tahlequah, State Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, presented the first-, second-, and third-place winners in the State contest, Miss Andrea McElderry of Oklahoma City, Miss Sally Baughner of Tulsa, and Miss Ginger Tautfest of Ponca City. Miss Belinda Berry, a member of the Col. John Starke, Sr., Chapter of Oklahoma City, was given special recognition as 1959's Maid of Cotton.

After luncheon the Conference reconvened for the reading of reports and a genealogical workshop conducted by the State Regent, entitled "Searching for Ancestors Is Fun."

At the concluding session on Thursday morning, the invitation of the Central District to meet in 1960 at Oklahoma City was accepted.—Beatrice E. Freeman.

ARIZONA

TWELVE years before Arizona became a State, the D.A.R. State Society was organized. In February 1900 the first State Regent was appointed; she was elected in February 1901, and the first State Conference convened in 1902.

March 18-20, 1959, the 57th Conference met in Tempe at the Memorial Student Union of Arizona State University; Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble, State Regent, presided throughout. The Charles Trumbull Hayden Chapter of Tempe (Mrs. J. Raymond Meyers of Mesa, regent) was hostess; the General Chairman was Mrs. Edward J. Roth of Tempe.

At the opening session, Mrs. Gamble introduced Dr. Robert G. Collins, minister of the Community Christian Church, who gave the invocation; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. Alfred R. Taylor, State Chairman, and the National Anthem by Mrs. Arthur Wiebe; The American's Creed was recited in unison. The delegates were welcomed by Mrs. Grady Gammage, wife of the President of Arizona State University, and by the regent of the hostess chapter. Dr. Arnold Tilden, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at the university, addressed the Conference on International Problems.

In the afternoon an impressive Memorial Service for the 10 deceased members was conducted by Mrs. Charles Garland, State Chaplain. The session also heard an address by Dr. Robert Coonrad, chairman, Department

of History and Political Science at the university, Why and How Foreign Policy Has Changed So Much in the Last Thirty Years. Reports of State officers, chapter regents, and State chairmen followed.

At the State banquet that evening Mrs. Perry Shook, State Chairman of Good Citizens, explained the qualifications for awards and introduced the winners of the first and second prizes—Miss Sue Bucklin of Scottsdale and Miss Martha Lynn Hester of Seligman. The guest of honor at the banquet was Hon. Paul J. Fannin, Governor of Arizona, whose inspiring talk closed with the words: "We must keep faith with those who made it possible for us to have our freedom."

The Conference reassembled on the morning of March 20 and opened with an invocation by Rev. J. Calvin Hill, of the University Presbyterian Church. Additional reports of State chairmen, reading of the minutes, recommendations of the State Board of Management, and the report of the Resolutions Committee followed.

The biggest thrill of the Conference occurred when Mrs. Roland M. James of Tucson Chapter, former Librarian General and Honorary State Regent, proposed that the Conference endorse the State Regent for the office of Vice President General at the election during Continental Congress in April 1960. This was seconded by Mrs. Theodore G. McKesson, Honorary State Regent and a member of Maricopa Chapter. Both expressed their admiration for Mrs. Gamble's ability and reviewed her qualifications for national office—Jane Mackay Anderson.

MICHIGAN

THE arrival of the President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, gave a gala air to the National Defense luncheon that preceded the opening of the 59th State Conference of Michigan Daughters. The luncheon in the Statler Hilton Hotel in Detroit, Conference headquarters, on Wednesday, March 18, was in charge of Miss Royena Hornbeck, State Chairman of National Defense. An interested audience heard the Hon. Alvin M. Bentley, Member of Congress from Michigan's Eighth District, bring his experiences on the Foreign Affairs Committee into focus in his address, Some Thoughts on Foreign Policy.

The State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry N. Deyo, conducted a truly beautiful and inspiring Memorial Service on the same afternoon. A moving tribute was paid to the 95 members, including an Honorary State Regent and former State officer, who had entered into the Life Eternal during the year.

Following the service, Ezra Parker Chapter was hostess at a tea at Newberry House in honor of its most distinguished member, State Regent Mrs. Roy V. Barnes. The historic old mansion, a Detroit landmark for generations, former home of Mrs. Henry B. Joy and present home of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, is a never-failing source of interest to visiting Daughters.

Convened for its official opening that evening by Mrs. Barnes, the Conference was welcomed by Mrs. Raymond E. Spokes, regent of Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, on behalf of the five hostess chapters. Following acknowledgment of the welcome by Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, State First Vice Regent, the State Regent introduced the Conference chairman, Mrs. Sidney L. LaFever, and the distinguished guests. The President General, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, and other present and past officers responded. The speaker of the evening was John E. Dickinson, national trustee, National Society, S.A.R. His address, The Challenge of a Changing Patriotism, alerted his listeners to the dangers of becoming misled into paths of questionable idealism not compatible with our great patriotic heritage.

Before the opening meeting, Mrs. William M. Perrett presided at the State Officers' and Chapter Regents' Club dinner, a happy "first night" affair that annually brings together old friends and new.

The second day began with the traditional Junior Membership and State Conference Pages' breakfast. Mrs. Groves was introduced by cohostesses Miss Jean R. Perrett, Junior Membership Chairman, and Mrs. James D. Eastin, State Chairman of State Conference Pages, and brought greetings to all Juniors from the National Society.

Delegates assembled for the Thursday morning session unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Curator General and Honorary State Regent Mrs. Ralph Williams Newland for the office of President General. They heard reports filled with accomplishment and progress by State Officers and State Chairmen, and the nomination and election of Mrs. Milburn E. Rice and Mrs. Paul F. Noecker to fill vacancies in the offices of State Second Vice Regent and State Director, respectively. Their installation service was conducted by the State Chaplain.

The State Regent entertained Conference guests, chapter regents, State chairmen and State officers at luncheon, after which her guests joined other members at the Approved Schools luncheon for the program. The event especially honored Mr. and Mrs.

Charles Mooney and Miss Eloise Goddard, whose combined gifts of \$36,000 for a dormitory for little boys at Tamassee has begun a new major project for Michigan. Mrs. Walter F. Kleinert, State Chairman of Approved Schools, presented Dr. Ralph H. Cain, whose graphic report, How the D.A.R. Is Educating the Mountain Youth at Tamassee, gave added impetus to the project.

Following the luncheon the Conference again went into session to hear the impressive reports of chapter regents; State First Vice Regent Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea presided during the afternoon.

The banquet was as usual a Conference high point, and especially since the President General gave the address, Your Responsibility and Mine. She urged her audience to recognize subversive propaganda and develop immunity to it by a constant study of the facts, by analyzing government and political activities, and by remaining true to our great heritage. Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, of Indiana, Past Vice President General, joined the Conference for the occasion, and a reception honoring the President General, the distinguished guests, and the State Executive Board brought the evening to its close.

A breakfast spotlighting D.A.R. Magazine Advertising began the last day's events. Mrs. C. Edward Putnam, State Chairman, Mrs. Robert F. Kohr, National Chairman, and the President General all commented on various facets of the committee's work, and a lively discussion period followed.

Members adopted resolutions reflecting their awareness of vital National Defense issues during the first part of the Friday morning meeting. At 11:00 o'clock a procession of Good Citizen Girls from more than 300 participating high schools entered the Statler Ball Room and expectantly awaited the announcement by State Chairman Mrs. Ralph A. Chaney, of the 1959 State winner. She was Nancy Jane Nickels, sponsored by Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit. Mrs. Groves presented Nancy with her pin and the customary \$100 Government bond. The speaker for the occasion, Dr. Thelma G. James, associate professor of English, Wayne State University, told the girls to seek understanding of others, learn to live with the unknown but not fear it, practice integrity, and season it all with a sense of humor. She concluded by saying that, in being Good Citizens, they had made their first down payment on the debt they owed their country. A luncheon in honor of the Good Citizens was held at the Detroit Leland Hotel at 12:00 o'clock, an affair attended only by the girls and planned for their enjoyment.—Marilyn Mills Zeder.

LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA's Golden Anniversary Conference met at the Frances Hotel in Monroe on March 10-12, 1959. Mrs. Duncan Cook, regent of Fort Miro Chapter, was conference chairman.

On Tuesday morning, March 10, Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, State Regent, called the State Board meeting to order. Problems needing discussion and decision were considered. The State Treasurer, Mrs. Flood Madison, read her yearly report. That afternoon the Memorial Service was held in the First Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Grady Nelson, State Chaplain, was assisted by Mrs. Emile Carmouche, who paid tribute to deceased members.

The regents' dinner was at 6 o'clock, and the opening session of the conference followed it. Dr. Ernest D. Holloway gave the invocation. Mrs. A. L. Dickerson led the Pledge to the Flag and Mrs. Walter C. Easton the American's Creed. At the conclusion of the opening ritual, Mrs. Schneider extended her greetings, then introduced Mrs. Duncan Cook, who presented W. L. Howard, mayor of Monroe, who cordially welcomed the Daughters.

A highlight of this session was introduction of the four 50-year members in attendance: Mrs. Manning McGuire of Monroe, Mrs. John Overton of Alexandria, Mrs. W. C. Simonton of Ruston, and Mrs. Thomas P. Nelson of New Orleans.

Greetings were given by Herbert C. Parker, President, Louisiana Society, S.A.R.; Mrs. Sherod W. McLean, Senior President, Louisiana Society, C.A.R.; David H. Kemker, National President, C.A.R.; and Miss Peggy Pierce, Vice President, Louisiana Society, C.A.R.

The guest speaker was Dr. John S. Kyser, president of Northwestern State College of Louisiana. His dynamic address, Imperatives of Our American Heritage, was greatly appreciated.

At the session on Wednesday morning, March 11, Henry Clay Watson reported the work done and yet to be completed on restoration of Old Fort Jesup. The first reading of the resolutions came next, followed by reports of State officers and chairmen and national vice chairmen. Mrs. John S. Redfield read the minutes.

The Conference banquet was fortunate in having two distinguished guests, one of whom was Dr. Alexander Sas Jaworsky of Abbeville, La. He was introduced by Mrs. J. L. Dudding, regent of Avoyelles Chapter, who presented to him the Americanism medal, a gift of Avoyelles Chapter. Dr. Jaworsky expressed his deep appreciation and loyalty to the United States

in being privileged to become a naturalized citizen. Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General, greeted the Conference members, emphasized the significance of the D.A.R. National Defense program, and urged its support.

District directors and chapter regents then made their reports to the Conference at this session and the prizes of the year were awarded. Rev. A. Donald Davies gave both the invocation and the benediction.

The business session of March 12 featured reading of the minutes of the previous meetings and the second and final readings of the Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at the last reading. The Conference voted to support furnishing of the kitchen at Old Fort Jesup as a State project; 40 cents per member will pay for it.—*Mary Winters.*

On Behalf of the Corn Tassel (Continued from page 714)

and in countless industries until nearly everything we eat, touch, or wear is a product of corn. It has been said, "No other grain known to man has so many uses convertible into dollars." It is these uses that have given us our high standard of living. Certain it is that no other plant in America supports so many laboratories, is the foundation of so many industries, gives employment to so many men and women.

The corn tassel antedates our flag by thousands of years, for it waved over this land for centuries. Like our flag, the corn tassel is a symbol of our unity, for corn grows in all 50 States. Millions of pollen grains on a tassel symbolize the abundance in this country, the symbol of generosity to us, and through us to the rest of the world.

Dr. Paul Mangelsdorf wrote that this Nation would not come of age until it recognizes the plant that gives it life.

Mrs. Julia Proctor White of Peoria, who, for nearly 80 years has looked out over the golden fields of Illinois, recently wrote:

"A floral emblem is a living, growing thing which exists in relation to the growth of a Nation. For our great United States there already is a Floral Emblem, present from the beginning of our history, waiting only to be acknowledged—the Plant Corn."

"Nowhere is the miracle and majesty of Creation more wonderfully exemplified than in the growing Corn

(Continued on page 746)

with the CHAPTERS

John Davis (Abilene, Tex.) in an impressive ceremony, sponsored an event at the Abilene High School in which the superintendent of schools, A. E. Wells, received a national honor. A certificate, in appreciation of his efforts to further the aim of the C.A.R.—the teaching of Americanism—was presented to him on February 27 by Mrs. Curtis W. Meadows of Dallas, State Senior President of the C.A.R.



Mrs. Meadows presents citation to A. E. Wells

The C.A.R. recently contacted all school principals and superintendents in the State to find how Americanism was being taught. It was concluded that Abilene was doing far more than other Texas cities.

Mrs. Meadows said that at a meeting of the national board of the C.A.R. in Washington in October 1958, it was decided to present the citation to the local schools. This award was bestowed in a special assembly by Mrs. Meadows before local school administrators, 2,023 high school students, and D.A.R. and C.A.R. members. Honor guests were school-board members, the president of the city council of the P.T.A., and the winner of this year's Good Citizen award of the D.A.R., Jane Anthony.

The president of the student council, Johnny Garner, was in charge of the program. He accepted the flag from a color guard of band members and led the assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance.—*Mrs. E. L. Harwell.*

Mississinewa (Portland, Ind.) has had a memorable year in 1959, as April 14 marked its 50th anniversary. A spring luncheon and musicale at the Portland Country Club opened this gala celebration. At the past regents' table sat Miss Helen Lee Hall, III, great-granddaughter of the founder, and organizing regent, Mrs. Helen Mar Hall. She made the first cut in the cake in the founder's honor; she is president of Hiawatha C.A.R.

Charter 801, in an old oak frame, hangs in the D.A.R. Museum Room in the Jay County Court House, another project the charter members undertook in 1916.

Mrs. Fern Phipps Sprunger, chairman of the affair, chose as her theme Down Memory Lane Through 50 Years. Mrs. Vaughn Upp, a former regent, read excerpts from the old minutes, 1909-59, in which she told of a seat purchased in Continental Hall; all Revolutionary graves marked in Jay County; the compiling of early historical and genealogical records for the public library; Good Citizens' awards; medals for history; certificates to Jay County honored citizens; work accomplished in our D.A.R. schools; 1 acre of ground given Tamassee by Wheel and Distaff; and Hiawatha Society, C.A.R., activities. Three times our Government called upon this group to turn over its D.A.R. museum room in the courthouse for war work, registration, Red Cross, surgical supplies, knitting, and rationing board.

As each regent's name was called and the years she served stated, a gold chrysanthemum corsage was presented to her.

Old programs through 50 years were on display; C.A.R. and Wheel and Distaff, old pictures, and the letter asking Mrs. Hall to organize. The latest program for 1959 had a gold-embossed cover—a real work of art. Telegrams and letters were read from near and far.

The present regent, Mrs. Lelia Jones, closed the program.



Pictured above are past regents (left to right): Mrs. W. D. McGill, Mrs. R. M. Shank, Mrs. Oral Barr, Mrs. Vaughn Upp, Mrs. Wilbur Huffer, Mrs. B. F. Sprunger, Mrs. Dorwin Jones (present regent), Mrs. Wm. North, Mrs. Maurice Cull, Mrs. Harvey Crebb, and Mrs. Chas. Moran.

On May 19 the chapter entertained the Indiana central district meeting. The State Regent, Mrs. John Biel of Terre Haute, and State officers were guests. This district includes Muncie, Anderson, Richmond, Hartford City, Winchester, Connersville, Newcastle, Liberty, Cambridge City, and Knights-town.—*Fern Phipps Sprunger.*

Captain William Buckner (Coleman, Tex.), Coleman County, Tex., celebrated its 100th anniversary July 4, 1958. Our chapter had a part in the celebration, in the city park, where there is a three-room rock building, a replica of an old Fort located near Coleman. The D.A.R. furnished two

rooms with antiques in the fashion of pioneer days—one as a living room and one as a kitchen, with fireplace, iron kettles, skillets, pokers, and articles used for cooking over an open fire, all arranged in the proper places.

In the front room are beautiful pieces of antique furniture belonging to pioneer families of Coleman County. On the wall is a large picture of George Washington and a beautiful framed picture of flowers made of hair. A tall grandfather clock over 150 years old and an ornate solid iron French clock at least 100 years old still keep perfect time. Among the many other items was an old-time organ.



(Left to right) Mrs. Sumpter Weathered, parliamentarian; Mrs. Lewis Jobe, historian; Mrs. W. Dan Smith, chapter regent; Mrs. Anna Wells, chairman of Approved Schools and Miss Mariana Dibrell, treasurer and a charter member of the chapter.

D.A.R. members in Colonial costumes served as hostesses to the hundreds of visitors in Coleman for the Centennial celebration, who came by to inspect the outstanding collection of museum pieces the Daughters had assembled for the occasion.—*Bernie May Smith.*

Columbian (Columbia, Mo.) had an interesting, historical occasion on September 13, 1958, when it placed a bronze marker on the site of old Lexington, the first settlement and post office in Boone Co., Missouri, in 1819. These settlers had come mostly from Kentucky, crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis, and out on the new Boone's Lick Road. As they crossed this lovely prairie they picked out farming spots, but went on four miles farther to Head's Fort. There they lived for a while because of Indian fears. The British had made allies of the American Indians in the War of 1812-1814, and the Indians had not stopped with the treaty ending it. When the Indian danger was over, the settlers moved to their farms in 1819, built homes, a tavern, a blacksmith shop, and a store which had the post office.

Boone County was organized a year later, and had to have a county seat in the center. Lexington was far out on the western edge of the county. So Smithton's grownup self, Columbia, became the county seat because it was in the center. Lexington died away and became only a ghost town, then completely disappeared except for a few

bricks on the farm of Mr. J. Barnard Gibbs, northeast of Rocheport.

Standing near this new marker is an older one of pink granite, marking old Boone's Lick Road, erected quite some years ago by Missouri D.A.R.'s when they were marking the Old Trails across the State. Another similar one of the pink granite is at the site of old Head's Fort.

For the ceremony Columbian Chapter chartered a bus and brought out the Daughters the 13 miles. Their regent, Miss Flossie Belle McDonnell, explained the marking. The C.A.R.'s led the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem. Mrs. Phillip Davis, President of the Junior Committee, unveiled the marker. The formal dedication was made by Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, Missouri's Regent. Mr. Gibbs gave the history of the site. It was a backward look of 140 years, to a way of life foreign to our motor and air age. The descendants of that pioneer settlement are still among us and have been the backbone of Columbia's growth.—*Cora N. Barns.*

Vieux Carré (New Orleans, La.), was in charge of the celebration of American History Month—February—in its district.

The chairman, Mrs. Anita O. Morrison, mother of the Mayor of New Orleans, DeLesseps S. Morrison, received the proclamation from her son in fitting ceremonies.

Members of the other district chapters present represented Spirit of '76, New Orleans, Robert Harvey, Metairie Ridge, Louisiana, and Bayou St. John Chapters.



Pictured are (left to right): Mrs. Marion Crawford Ellis, regent, and Mrs. Anita O. Morrison, historian, Vieux Carré Chapter; and Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans. The presentation was made Monday, February 2, 1959, in the Mayor's parlor.—*Camilla Mays Frank.*

Oyster Bay (Oyster Bay, N. Y.). Patriotic Education and American History Month were jointly celebrated at the meeting of the chapter at historic Raynham Hall on February 20, 1959. Five D.A.R. Good Citizens representing five high schools in Oyster Bay were the special honor guests. Each girl had been selected by her own school to participate in this contest. Principals,

teachers, and parents, as well as chapter members, were there to greet them. This year's essay subject was The Dignity of Man Under Our Republic. The girls and the high school they represented are: Elaine Elizabeth Wiener, Oyster Bay High School; Phoebe Ann Oliver, Hicksville High School; Dorice Wolly, Weldon E. Howitt High School, Farmingdale; June Nienstedt, Syosset High School; Carolyn Sisia, Bethpage High School.



Miss Carrie Moore, chapter chairman, who is pictured above surrounded by the five contestants, presented the girls individually. As each girl finished reading her essay to the assembled group, Miss Miriam Best, State Chairman, presented her with her certificate signed by the State Regent and her own school principal, and Mrs. Irving Hutchinson, chapter regent, fastened the Good Citizens' pin on her.—*Mrs. Irving Hutchinson.*

Monongahela Valley (Bentleyville, Penna.) honored the Good Citizens of the Monongahela Valley High Schools at a Guest Tea in February at the First Presbyterian Church, Charleroi, Penna. Some 100 members and guests attended.

Mrs. A. J. Frazier, regent, extended greetings and welcomed the nine young guests of honor and their mothers. She also welcomed Miss Cala Stohlmeyer, State Good Citizen chairman, and Miss Mildred Davis, a member of the State committee.

Miss Annetta Carson, Good Citizen chairman, presented her cochairman, Mrs. Rodney Glick, who in turn introduced the following: Miss Mary Butler, teacher in the Monessen High School; Mrs. Joseph Hixebaugh, teacher in Bellmar High School and John Conte, principal of Monongahela High School.

Miss Stohlmeyer spoke briefly and presented the Good Citizens award pins to the girls who also received corsages and pamphlets entitled, "I Am An American." The Good Citizens were Ann Hutchison, Monessen; Ruth Launder, Monongahela; Joyce Shaynak, Bentleyville; Judie Wasicek, Bellmar H.S.; Antoinette Urquhart, Ellsworth; Naomi Russell, California; Priscilla Revak, Rostraver; Tanya Karpik, Charleroi; and Vivian Hudak, Donora.

Mrs. O. C. Taylor presented Rev. William Turner, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Monongahela. His address was a most inspiring and memorable one. He concluded by urging all to dedicate themselves anew to those things which our ancestors fought so hard to achieve for us, warning that "if America goes down so do we."—*Roxana H. Frazier.*

King's Highway (Sikeston, Mo.) observed its 45th anniversary at a regular meeting on March 14, honoring two charter members, Mrs. Emma Kendall of Cape Girardeau and Miss Audrey Chaney, chapter regent. Chapter historian, Miss Margaret Harris, reviewed the history of the chapter, organized March 24, 1914, by Mrs. MacFarlane, State Regent, with 12 charter members. On May 16, 1914, the first chapter meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. B. Greer, with seven officers. In April 1916 a large red granite marker was placed and unveiled on King's Highway in town, with impressive ceremonies. Mrs. Salisbury, State Regent, presided. On October 6, 1954, concluding a district meeting in Sikeston, the chapter erected and dedicated a bronze marker on the grave of Revolutionary soldier Joseph Hunter, with Mrs. John Baber, State Regent, present. The past few years the chapter has broadened its activities into State and national D.A.R. projects, as well as doing local work.



Miss Audrey Chaney of Sikeston and Mrs. Emma Kendall of Cape Girardeau.

One of the Good Citizens sponsored by the chapter this year, Miss Virginia Nell Stallings of Charleston, Mo., won second place in the State contest.—*Mrs. Chas. Barnett.*

Susquehanna (Clearfield, Pa.). An antique show and tea were enjoyed by more than 125 members and guests on April 18 at Trinity Parish House. Tables lined both sides of the large room to display antiques, which included furniture, crystal, pottery, china, quilts, books, silver, household articles, clothing, and framed certificates marking periods of early development of Clearfield County. Some articles were more than 150 years old.

Mrs. Harry G. Shaffer, chairman, and Mrs. Fred B. Reed, Jr., cochairman,

with other committee members, wore old-fashioned costumes and greeted members and guests, including Mrs. Frank Gillung, State Honor Roll Chairman, of Du Bois Chapter.

Miss Bertha Stage, chairman of J.A.C., has received a citation from the National Society for each of the 18 area schools, in which 23 clubs have been active with a membership of 2,800. Thatcher award pins have been presented to them.

A J.A.C. flag was presented to the chapter at State Conference at Philadelphia, Pa., by Mrs. Horace B. Stokes, State Chairman of the J.A.C. Committee, for outstanding work.



(Left to right) Pouring are Mrs. T. J. Norris, 32-year member, and Mrs. Frederick B. Kerr, 58-year member. Standing are Mrs. William A. Shillenn, regent, and past regents—Mrs. L. Blair Sykes, Mrs. F. Cortez Bell, Mrs. Harold V. Smith, and Mrs. Joseph F. Bartell.

This year our chapter gave a full scholarship to Bacone College for an Indian American.—Helen O. Shillenn.

General Jacob Odell (Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.). Due to the enthusiastic leadership of our regent, Mrs. Charles E. Karsten, an idea on how to encourage young D.A.R. mothers and young business women to join our chapter and to become active is a successful reality.

On the evening of October 8, Mrs. Karsten gathered together a group of five to attend a meeting in her home to discuss plans for forming an evening group. She asked Mrs. Elliott Pettigrew, her vice regent, to attend and act as an advisor and for a nucleus of the younger group who had young children, asked Mrs. J. Rudolph Slotemaker deBruine who was the chapter's treasurer, and Mrs. Hardy C. Derx who headed the Colonel Elisha Sheldon Society of our C.A.R. She also asked two eligible prospective members, Mrs. William Blanck and Mrs. Raymond C. Goodwin. It was decided at this first meeting that the group be called "The Special Committee" and would function as a committee of the chapter with a chairman in charge and our regent as advisor. Although this group was set up for the young mothers, the group is open to any of the members who find it impossible to attend afternoon meetings.

In the beginning, it was hoped that this committee would be instrumental in bringing into the chapter new mem-

bers and would be a potential source to draw upon for leadership. These hopes are being realized.

As for our committee projects, the first task was to make dolls' clothes for twins at Tamassee who were adopted by our C.A.R. Society. We also presented a skit at the chapter's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary based on the first organizational meeting of the chapter. We made stockings for defense, helped with the Annual Bridge and will take charge of it as of the Fall of 1959. We made and presented a complete layette to New York State Indians; gave a party for the local Americanization class and are making bridge prizes for the Annual Bridge. An historical picture project has been started with the hope that we might place these slides with a viewer in the schools, the local libraries and the State library. This latter project has been our main objective throughout.—Caroline B. Slotemaker de Bruine.

Penelope Terry Abbey (Enfield, Conn.) observed its 37th anniversary February 12 with a luncheon at a local church. The regent, Mrs. Howard W. Griswold, welcomed members and guests and paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln. The chapter was organized February 27, 1922, with 37 charter members, 5 of whom are on our present membership list. Special guests were two Good Citizen girls, Miss Alice Godfrey and Miss Joan Lang, both from local high schools that participate in this program. They were presented with Good Citizens' pins by the regent and reported their plans for further education.



(Left to right) Mrs. Howard W. Griswold, Miss Alice Godfrey and Miss Joan Lang.

The regent reviewed chapter work this past year. We have contributed to various Approved Schools, and this year our chief project was establishment of a special fund for refurbishing Penelope Terry Abbey room in the D.A.R. girls' dormitory at American International College, given by the chapter when the dormitory was built. Money contributed to the jingle endowment fund was assigned to Hillside School. One headstone and one D.A.R. flag marker were placed on an unmarked grave of a Revolutionary sol-

dier, making a total of 60 that we decorate with the colonial 13-star flag on Memorial and Veterans' Days. Our chapter conducts the Memorial Day service at one of the oldest cemeteries in the town.

The afternoon program featured an interesting sound film, *The Mayflower Adventure*, which showed the building of the Mayflower II in England, its launching from Plymouth and voyage across the Atlantic to Plymouth, Mass., where the landing scene was reenacted with everyone in Pilgrim costume.

Arrangements for the meeting were in charge of Mrs. T. Arthur Franklin, hospitality chairman.—Marion Neelans.

Keturah Moss Taylor (Fort Thomas, Ky.) nominated Mrs. George Munro of Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for the honor of receiving the first Americanism medal awarded in Kentucky.



(L. to r.) Mrs. McElfresh presents Americanism medal to Mrs. Munro.

Mrs. Munro received the award at the 63rd Annual Conference of the Kentucky Daughters at The Brown Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, Wednesday, March 25th. She was presented and awarded the medal by Mrs. Ralph McElfresh, Americanism chairman for our chapter.

Mrs. Munro came to the United States from New Zealand in 1948. Rev. Munro enrolled as a student at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville. They moved to Fort Thomas in 1955, the year they became naturalized citizens. Mr. Munro is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fort Thomas.

Mrs. Munro stated that she and her husband chose to become Americans and are sure they chose well. Her feeling is that no one need to be a foreigner in this country unless he makes himself one. She is the mother of one son, Roger, a senior at Highlands High School, and is vice chairman of Spiritual Values for the Ft. Thomas Woman's Club and for the Highlands P.T.A. She is also volunteer receptionist for St. Luke's Hospital Woman's Auxiliary; editor of *Protestant Action*, a newspaper published by the northern Kentucky Protestant Churches and teaches a class of young women of her church.

The Americanism medal, given only last year, is awarded to adult naturalized citizens "who have demonstrated outstanding ability in trustworthiness, service leadership and patriotism.—*Ethel S. Maser.*

Hampton (Hampton, Va.). The annual George Washington memorial tea held by D.A.R. chapters of the lower historic peninsula to honor the Father of Our Country and to promote sociability among the members was a gala affair this year, in the Williamsburg room of the Officers' Club at Langley Field. Under the direction of Mrs. Harry Dodd, general chairman, the tea was held on Sunday afternoon, February 22, and attracted nearly 100 guests and members. Presiding over the silver services were the past regents of the hostess chapter, Mrs. E. Ralph James and Mrs. Gilman Cooley.

Mrs. Otis Johnson, Mrs. B. H. Gibson, and Mrs. G. A. Poole received in the lobby and presided over the guest book. The regents of the seven participating chapters and Mrs. Luther B. Marshall of Norfolk, director of district one, received. Welcoming the guests



were (pictured left to right) Mrs. G. Rudolph Leonard, regent of Hampton Chapter; Mrs. Luther B. Marshall, district director; Mrs. Henry Pitts, regent of Free State of Warwick Chapter; Mrs. T. Ryland Sanford, regent of Comte de Grasse Chapter; Mrs. Harry Keitz, regent of Colonel William Allen Chapter; Mrs. G. Brick Smith, vice regent of Newport News Chapter; and Mrs. John S. Ware, regent of Williamsburg Chapter. Mrs. E. M. Duncan, vice regent of Colonel Francis Mallory Chapter, is not pictured. Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, State Regent, was unable to attend because of illness in her family. During the afternoon appropriate patriotic music was provided by guest soloist Mrs. Aleck C. Bond, accompanied by Miss Ruth Jordan.

Since 1952, when the tea was first organized by Mrs. Otis Johnson and Mrs. Paul Kuhn of Hampton Chapter, it has been a brilliant social affair, each chapter taking its turn as hostess. The first year it was held at the Chamberlin Hotel, with our chapter receiving; in 1953 Free State of Warwick Chapter entertained at the Chamberlin; in 1954 the Williamsburg Chapter entertained at Williamsburg Inn in Williamsburg; in 1956 Newport News Chapter selected the James River Country Club in Newport News; in

1957 Comte de Grasse Chapter had its tea at Old Custom House in Yorktown; in 1958 Colonel Francis Mallory Chapter was hostess at Warwick Hotel, Newport News; and this year, the cycle being complete, our chapter, the original hostess, became the first to do the honors twice. The tea continues to be an outstanding patriotic and social event.—*Ruth F. Leonard.*

Princess Issena (Orange Park, Florida) celebrated its fifth anniversary in October, 1958 with a dinner party at which Mrs. Charles F. O'Neill, immediate past regent, was hostess and Mrs. Eddie Reynolds, present regent, was guest of honor.

This chapter is unique in that its membership ranges in age from 21 to 98 years and includes one family of four generations. Numbered as members are two Honorary State Regents of the Florida State Society, Mrs. James A. Craig and Mrs. Austin Williamson, both active in the work of the organization. One member, Mrs. O'Neill, has served the State Society as Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and as State Chairman of Junior Membership. She has also been a member of the Credentials Committee a Continental Congress for the past eight years.

A non-resident member, Mrs. Joseph W. Reed, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., has for two consecutive years, 1958, 1959, received the New England Woman's Press Association medal as the New England Newspaper Woman of the Year. She was honored in 1957 by the New Haven Human Relations Council for her "Road to Crime" series in the New Haven Register. The Woman's Auxiliary of a War Veterans Post presented her with an Americanism award.

Two members, Mrs. J. D. Alderman and Mrs. Lucretia Boutwell, have had their biographies included in the first volume of *Who's Who Among American Women*, recently published.

Since its organization our chapter has contributed to projects of the National Society, even responding to an appeal of the chairman of Building and Grounds with two banquet cloths. An album of records has been sent to the St. Mary's School for Indian Girls. More than ninety books have been given to the library of Jacksonville University, including some rare, very old volumes.

Programs have been consistently interesting and informative. In addition to Honorary State Regent, State Regents and State Chairmen, speakers have included a Member of Congress, a representative of the State Forestry Service, a college professor, newspaper writer, representative of Civil Defense, judge of the juvenile court and a clergy-

man who prepared a paper comparing the career of Princess Issena with that of another famous Indian princess, Pocahontas.

The chapter has been represented at every Continental Congress and State Conference and State Board meeting since its organization.—*Mrs. James A. Craig.*

Los Cerritos (Long Beach, Calif.), celebrated two very happy events at its February meeting. One was the thirtieth anniversary of the chapter and the other the presentation of two fifty-year pins. The pins and corsages were presented by the chapter regent, Mrs. Clifford Shepherd, to Mrs. May Banner, formerly of the Jacob Bennett Chapter of Silver City, New Mexico and Mrs. Arthur Enders, formerly of the Algonquin Chapter of Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Mrs. William F. Florea, a past regent, wrote and read the following poem—

As you turn the pages of your fifty year book

Happy memories come back as you look,
And a proud and happy feeling swells up
in your heart

As you realize more keenly
Much accomplished as you did your part
Laboring with the many others
To help make right the wrong,
The reward of your earnest labor
Being helping to keep America strong.
When you wear this golden emblem
Proudly for other folks to see,
May it all stand forth more clearly
What America means to you and me.

The members of the chapter were happy and proud to honor our two Fifty Year members who have, for so many years, been faithful and loyal Daughters.—*Mrs. Clifford Shepherd.*

Conference on Early American Education

A group of distinguished historians and educators met in Williamsburg on October 16 and 17 to discuss early American education at a conference sponsored jointly by the Committee on the Role of Education in American History and the Institute of Early American History and Culture.

Prof. Bernard Bailyn of Harvard University presented a paper entitled "Education in the Forming of American Society" and Prof. Edmund S. Morgan of Yale University gave a critical commentary. Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger of Harvard University served as chairman of this session and of the discussion period that followed. The conference was the fifth in the Institute's series on "Needs and Opportunities for Study" in various fields of early American history.

The conference was made possible by a grant to the Institute from the Committee on the Role of Education in American History, a branch of the Fund for the Advancement of Education established by the Ford Foundation. The Institute, which was sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., will publish the results of the conference, along with a bibliographical essay on 17th and 18th century American education as a field for historical study.

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Junior American Citizens

Letter from Laura B. (Mrs. Ronald B.) MacKenzie
National Chairman

Dear Friends of J.A.C.:

When my July 1959 letter was sent to State J.A.C. Chairmen and chapter regents, I had not received information of the appointment of a Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity and that we were to have a column each month in the D.A.R. Magazine. Needless to say, I am delighted and believe it will give a big impetus to our program. We do want all members of the D.A.R. to know more about our work with Junior American Citizens. Miss Mary Glenn Newell, 3060 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C., has been appointed Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity, and State J.A.C. Chairmen and regents will soon receive a letter from her telling them how they may cooperate in this new venture.

As this message is being written, schools are just beginning to open throughout the country; J.A.C. Clubs are being organized; plans for observance of Constitution Week are being made. All this will be past when you read this in the November issue of the D.A.R. Magazine. If you have had any interesting experiences in the organization of clubs; if you had an outstanding Constitution Week program; if your activities were written up in your school papers, local newspapers, or magazines, write and tell us about them, and send us clippings from the papers. You may send them to me direct for my information and I, in turn, will forward them to Miss Newell. This is the kind of information we wish to pass on to others through our J.A.C. column. Also, if pictures were made, it will be fine to have copies to be used with our exhibits at the next Continental Congress. Send these to Miss Newell direct.

Just a word, too, about a splendid new project being planned by the National Program Committee Chairman, Miss Virginia Johnson. She would like to make up sets of 35-mm. color slides for the use of the chapters. These would depict the J.A.C. Clubs in action—special projects, special occasions, candid shots. So load up those cameras right now!

Contributions to this project are needed. Select the best, and send them to me. They will make our "very much alive" J.A.C. work "come alive" for those who would like to know more of what the clubs do, and should be an inspiration to every chapter.

In November many clubs are working on the National J.A.C. contest (essays, posters, poems, songs, plays, and programs and Club projects). The subject selected is "What Our Forefathers' Faith Won for Us," adapted from the D.A.R. theme for the year, "Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still." The Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests is Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, 4 Sackett Circle, Larchmont, N.Y. A letter and instructions from Mrs. Bowman concerning the contest were enclosed with my July 1959 letter. State J.A.C. Chairmen should see to it that all their chapter regents, J.A.C. chairmen, and especially Club directors, have copies of Mrs. Bowman's letter and instructions. As many as you need may be obtained by writing to the Business Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. As Mrs. Bowman pointed out in her letter, by participation in these contests the children "demonstrate what they have learned through their J.A.C. programs and win honors for themselves, their clubs, schools, sponsoring D.A.R. Chapters and State organizations."

While our record last year of 7,271 clubs with 261,808 members is gratifying, we realize that this is a small percentage of our school population. However, recalling the stories of the mustard seed and the lump of yeast we realize also that from this comparatively small membership a mighty force can grow. To accomplish this we need many more interested and enthusiastic D.A.R. members who are willing to act as Club directors, or to assist with Clubs. Organize Clubs, not only in your schools, but wherever you can get a group of children together. Neighborhood Clubs composed of children living in the same community have done fine work in developing a community spirit, a sense of responsibility and respect for the rights and

property of others. Your reward for the time and hard work you put into organizing and conducting a J.A.C. Club will be the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to the development of good citizens which is our only assurance of the survival of those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity won for us through the "Faith of our Fathers."

Motion Pictures for J.A.C. Club Programs:

As Thanksgiving is almost upon us, the following motion-picture films are suggested. Both have been used most effectively in Club programs.

PILGRIMS (22 minutes)—Recreates one of the most significant episodes in American history—events leading up to the voyage to America, the voyage and the first English settlement in New England. While recommended for junior and senior high school students, children from the fourth grade up were fascinated. Issued by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., 1150 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING (13 minutes)—An average American family of five, disappointed that its budget would not permit the usual turkey dinner, began to recount the many freedoms and privileges they enjoyed as Americans, with the result that they came to realize the real meaning of Thanksgiving. Issued by Young America Films, Inc., 18 East 41st St., New York, N.Y.

Another film, good for any program and enjoyed by children and adults alike is

MAKE MINE FREEDOM (in color—10 minutes)—A group of disgruntled citizens who had met in a park and were discussing their troubles were approached by a stranger selling a remedy that he guaranteed would change everything and make them rich—all they had to do was to sign a paper. Mr. Average Citizen, one of the group, demanded that he be permitted to read the paper before signing it and discovered that he would be signing away his freedom and his children's freedom. It ends by the stranger being driven out of town. It is a humorous cartoon dramatizing the benefits we enjoy under the Constitution. Issued by the Motion Picture Division of Harding College, Searcy, Ark.

(Continued on page 752)

Genealogical Source Material

Edited by MRS. WILLIAM SETH KENYON, *National Chairman*

Bible records copied from the Bible of the late Benjamin Jones Perry, M.D., native of Montgomery Co., Maryland. The Bible was printed in 1831, and all entries are in handwriting of Dr. Perry except that of his wife's (last), his death, (now in possession of Bayard Perry, Hillsboro, Va.). Sent by Mrs. John Alderman for Appalachian Trail Chap., Hillsboro, Va.

From flyleaf:

Benjamin J. and Harriet A. Perry, June 12, 1832.

From 1st page of family record:

Births.

Benjamin Jones Perry was born Nov. 15th 1805

Harriet Ann Perry was born Dec 3rd 1808.

Curtis Vinton Perry was born Aug. 17th 1830.

Joseph Payten Perry was born July 6th 1832.

Josiah Jones, Sr. was born 2nd of May 1754 and Ann Lazenby, his wife born 14th Oct. 1749.

Robert Jones, born 5th Feb. 1776.

Lucy Jones, born 31st Oct. 1779.

Martha Jones, born 29th Oct. 1781.

Joseph Jones, born 11th Nov. 1783.

Josiah Jones, Jr. born 9th May 1785.

Richard Jones, born 8th March 1788.

Elizabeth Jones, born 21st June 1790.

A note to the left margin of this last group (included in brackets reads: "Eight children, including Margaret, whose birth is set with James W. Perry, of Josiah Jones, Sr. and Ann Lazenby, his wife".

James W. Perry was born _____, and Margaret, his wife was born 21st Feb. 1778.

Patrick Orme was born Jan. 7, 1769 and Ann, his third wife was born Feb. 17th, 1779.

Joseph Perry, oldest son of James W. and Margaret Perry, was born 1800 and died 1801.

Samuel Perry, born 20th May 1801.

Eliza Ann Perry, born 10th May 1803.

Benj. J. Perry, born Nov. 15th 1806.

Marriages.

Benj. J. Perry and Harriet A. Orme were married April 9th 1829.

Josiah Jones, Sr. (my maternal grandfather) and Ann Lazenby were married 14th Feb. 1775.

Benjamin J. Perry and Harriet, his wife, were unconditionally divorced from the bonds of matrimony by a decree of the circuit court of Wythe Co., Virginia on the 13th of March 1874.

James W. Perry and Margaret Jones were married 22nd Jan. 1799.

Patrick Orme and Ann Belt were married 3rd Sept. 1806.

Mrs. Margaret Perry (widow of James W.) married Josiah Harding M.D. 21st of May 1814.

Doct. B. J. Perry of Wytheville, Wythe Co., Va., in his 68th year and Sarah E. Cochran of Hillsboro, Carroll Co., Va., in her 26th year, were married at Hillsboro, by the Rev. Lee C. Brown, May 22nd 1874.

Deaths.

Curtis Vinton Perry died Jan. 11th 1833, aged 2 yrs. 4 months, 25 days.

Joseph Payten Perry died April 24th 1833, aged 9 mo. 18 days.

Josiah Jones, Sr. died 30th July 1820 in 67th year and Ann his wife, died 27th Jan. 1832 in her 84th yr.

Robert Jones died 12th Jany. in his 56th yr.

Births.

Sanford Stamps was born in the State of Tennessee, Hawkins Co. on Sunday the 25th of March A.D. 1791

Nancy Stamps was born February 22d A.D. 1791

John Stamps son of Nancy and Sanford Stamps was born in the state of Tennessee, White County, Sunday April 4th A.D. 1813

Elijah Stamps son of Nancy and Sanford Stamps was born in the state of Tennessee, White County March 1st 1817

Polly Stamps daughter of Nancy and Sanford Stamps was born in the state of Tennessee White County on Wednesday the 18th of September A.D. 1822

Sarah Bohanin wife of John Stamps (1813) and daughter of Lucy Bohanin and Lewis Bohanin was born December 27th 1814 A.D.

Nancy Caroline Stamps daughter of Sarah B. and John Stamps was born January 25th A.D. 1833

Margaret I. Stamps daughter of John and Sarah Stamps was born September 16th 1836

Mary Ann Stamps was born May 16 in the year of our Lord 1839

Elijah Bohanon, son, born November the 27th A.D. 1841

* * * * *

Inscriptions from Burlington Historical Cemetery, Burlington, Boone Co., Ky. (Contributed by Zayda Kendall Clore for Captain John Lillard Chpt. Grant Co., Ky.)

Clerisa H. Ashley b. Jan. 20, 1821 d. Sep. 28, 1906

Lewis C. Bradley d. May 18, 1843 aged 15 yr. 11 mo. 2 days

Harriet Bradley d. Dec. 23, 187? aged 71 yr and 3 mo.

Jesse S. Bowlin who departed this life March 13, 1837 aged 22yr. 6 mo

Sarah Boyle wife of Andrew Boyle who departed this life in the full assurance of a blessed immortality the 21st March 1845 aged 64 yr.

Andrew Boyle died Sep. 2, 1852 aged 65 years Erected by his wife Julia Boyle In memory of Sarah A. Blythe departed this life Dec. 10, 1895 in her 76 year.

Arthur Blythe born in Scotland Sep. 19, 1817 d July 6, 1898

B. A. Calvert wife of Willis Calvert d. Dec. 29, 1862 aged 55 yr.

Willis Calvert b. April 5, 1794 d June 15, 1849

Julia Calvert b. June 15, 1849 d March 1852

L. C. Calvert b. Sep. 29, 1845 d. June 16, 1849

Jane Calvert wife of James b. Feb. 10, 1810 d. Feb 12, 1877

James Calvert b. Dec. 29, 1806 d. Sep. 29, 1876

W. C. Campbell b. 178? d. Aug. 4, 1856

Elizabeth dau. J. C. and Emily Campbell b. Oct. 17, 185? d. Oct 20, 1875

Jessie W. son of J. O. and Emily Campbell b. April 2, 1871 d. Mch. 2, 1873

Ferdinand son of A. M. and S. Campbell b. March 17, 1848, d. May 12, 1851

Erected to the memory of Septimus son of A. M. and Sarah Ann Campbell b. Sep. 16, 1842 d. April 20, 1843

Sally A. Campbell b. Dec. 13, 1820 d. March 4, 1853

A. Morgan Campbell 1814—1860

J. Waller Campbell b. May 14, 1846 d. Oct. 15, 1882

Anna E. Campbell b. May 20, 1862 d. Oct 28, 1888

Addie Campbell b. Feb. 23, 1859 d. Jan 27, 1864

OUR FATHER, F. D. Campbell b. Sep. 17, 1819 d. July 13, 1882

Fannie wife of S. B. Huey and daughter of Dr. B. W. Chamblin d. Oct. 25, 1863 aged 30 yr. 4 mo. 13 da.

Dr. B. W. Chamblin died (broken stone) aged 59 yr. 10 mo. 5 da.
 Sacred to the memory of William Chamblin who died April 7, 1838 in the 25 year of his age
 William son of William and Lucy Ann Chamblin
 Lucy Clore dau. of Cave and Lucinda b. Sep. 8, 1854 d May 16, 1872 aged 17 yr. 8 mo. 7 da.
 Lucinda Souther Clore wife of Cave d. June 16, 1894 age 81 yr. 10 mo. 2 da.
 Cave Clore b. Nov. 18, 1804 d. Aug. 27, 1879
 Minerva Collins d. Feb. 8, 1858
 Dolly wife of Stephen Collins d. July 7, 1844 aged 80 yr. 6 mo. 19 da.
 Samuel Collins AT REST b. May 1, 1823 d. July 15, 1904
 William Collins b. June 19, 1788 d. Nov. 13, 1874
 To the memory of Susan Collins b. Dec 3, 1791 d. Nov. 4, 1849
 Marcus Collins (date effaced)
 Lucy E. Coleman b. Dec. 21, 1827 d. June 29, 1876
 Robert F. Coleman d. Feb. 18, 1863 aged 38 yr. 10 mo. 3 days.
 Mary Coleman b. Feb. 10, 1796 d. Dec. 11, 1856
 Charles Coleman d Feb. 15, 185? aged 55 years
 James C. Coleman d. Sep 21, 1875 aged 43 yr. 8 mo. 22 days
 Mary Kate wife of J. C. Coleman d. Nov. 27, 1867 aged 37 yr. 8 mo 4 da.
 Anna M. Cowan b 1850 d. 1913
 Samuel Cowan b Sep 17, 1811 d. April 11, 1897
 Mary Ellen Cowan b. 18?? d. 1844
 Maria Cowan b. June 5, 1818 d. May 8, 1852
 Charles Cowan 1840—1848
 William J. Cowan 1841—1891
 Joseph A. Cowan 1842—1894
 Mary Craven 1849—1932
 In memory of Alonzo son of G. L. and S. J. Crisler b Aug. 2, 1870 aged 12 yr. 8 mo 12 da.
 Mary E. Davis b. Aug. 14, 1837 d. Sep. 18, 1857
 Elizabeth Ann Davis d. Feb 22, 1885 aged 76 yr. 6 mo. 7 da.
 "23rd Psalm inscribed on stone"
 Davis
 Thomas b. Oct. 21, 1804 d. April 7, 1872
 Infant son of J. A. and Ethaliney Davis b Oct 15 1872 d Oct. 17, 1872
 Samuel B. Davis b. Nov. 1835 d. Sep. 14, 1862
 Asa T. Davis d. Oct. 10, 1875 aged 42 yr. 10 mo. 6 da.
 Elizabeth M. Dills b. Oct 13, 1826 d. Jan. 7, 1900
 Lewis H. Dills b. Nov. 2, 1824 d. aged 65 yr. 6 mo. 15 da.
 Malvina Dungan 1831—1853
 Joseph C. Foster b. Nov. 24, 1800 d. July 5, 1818
 ERECTED BY THE CRAFT
 Sacred to the memory of Catharin G. wife of Joseph C. Foster who died Jan. 25, 1838 in 37 year of her life
 Mary daughter of Joseph and Catherine Foster (date effaced)
 Sacred to the memory of Juliana dau. of William S. Foster (date effaced)
 Charles J. son of W. and E. Foster b. May 29, 1865 aged 3 yr. 11 mo 18 da.
 William A. Foster d. Dec. 27, 1870 aged 23 yr. 10 mo. 11 da.
 Nancy W. wife of Jedediah Foster (stone broken)
 Jedediah Foster b. Nov. 18, 1797 d. Aug. 20, 185?
 Joel H. Frazer b. March 28, 1837 d. Nov. 8, 1854
 John M. Frazer b. April 27, 1834 d. Jan. 3, 1822
 Anna M. Frazier b. Feb 28, 1808 d. Dec. 14, 1867
 James Frazier b. Feb. 18, 1790 d. Jan. 22, 1866
 Hugh M. Frazier b. Oct 2, 1798 d. March 4, 1842
 Fannie Gaines d Dec. 25, 1879 aged 72 yr. 8 mo. 8 da.
 Absolon Gaines d. March 14, 1863 aged 56 yr. 11 mo. 18 da.
 Mary L. Gaines dau of B. L. and E. Gaines b. Nov. 7, 1869 d. Jan. 10, 1870
 John Gaines b. Aug. 6, 1791 d. May 4, 1873 Here lies a friend of Jesus Christ. He was a constant member of Baptist church 62 years
 Polly Gaines wife of John Gaines b. Dec. 25, 1804 d. May 16, 1870 aged 65 yr. 4 mo. 22 da.
 Susan Emma Gaines dau. of Absalon and Fannie Gaines d. Aug. 28, 1856 aged 2 years
 Elizabeth Gaines wife of Stephen G. Gaines d Dec. 15, 1862 aged 38 yr. 10 mo. 6 da. Deceased was a member of regular predestination Baptist Church.
 W. W. Gaines d. May 26, 1885 aged 65 yr. 26 da.
 Susan wife of W. W. Gaines d. April 18, 1857 aged 24 yr. 11 mo. 16 da.
 To the memory of Elijah Gilmore son of John and Marion Penton who died Sep. 10, 1837 aged 17 mo. 14 da.
 Israel Gilpin who died July 4, 1834 in 94 year of his age. SACRED TO HIS MEMORY.
 John Glen b. Dec. 21, 1811 d. June 15, 1882
 Lewis Graham and wife (date effaced)
 Nathaniel Green d. Aug. 19, 1862, aged 82 yr. 2 mo. 23 da.
 Rubin Clark Green b. July 27, 1820 d. Feb. 21, 1883
 Mary Jane Green b. Feb. 26, 1844 d. July 16, 1889
 Eliza P. wife of James T. Grubbs b. Nov 3, 1808 d. Oct. 25, 1881
 James T. Grubbs b. Aug. 24, 1796 d. May 21, 1884
 Pericles Grubbs 1875—1951
 Dr. W. B. Grubbs b. Jan. 28, 1831 d. June 25, 1897
 Catherine Mc. Vey Grubbs b. July 12, 1849 d. April 25, 1926
 MOTHER Anna Coleman Grubbs 1834—1870
 Joanna Grubbs Pickelheimer b. Dec. 31, 1873 d. Oct. 20, 1936
 Isham G. Hamilton b. March 26, 1856 d. March 26, 1907
 George Eve Hamilton b. March 5, 1825 d. Dec. 5, 1881
 Milton Hamilton (no date)
 Nancy Hamilton (no date)
 Milton Hamilton b. Jan. 14, 1819 d. Feb. 10, 1905
 A. G. Hamilton, born in Buckingham Co. Virginia June 2, 1792 d. in Burlington, Boone Co. Ky May 21, 1873
 N. E. Hawes d. Dec. 9, 1888 aged 88 yr. 29 da.
 Jemimima wife of N. E. Hawes d Dec. 26, 1877 aged 77 yr. 5 mo. 29 da.
 G. E. Hawes d. Feb. 14, 1869 aged 20 yr. 4 mo.
 Nathaniel E. Hawes son of N. E. and Jemima Hawes d. July 20, 1850 aged 22 yr. 11 mo. 23 da.
 J. B. Hawes d. May 11, 1888 aged 57 yr. 6 mo. 27 da.
 Alpha Hawes d April 11, 1888 aged 19 yr. 5 mo 28 da.
 Elizabeth J. Hogan b. May 25, 1834 d. Dec. 27, 1880
 Mary Jane wife of H. C. Hughes d Aug. 15, 1870 aged 24 years.
 E. A. Hughes b. Aug. 20, 1812 d May 8, 1891
 Nancy Hughes b. Feb. 11, 1813 d. Aug. 2, 1895
 Charles Chambers Hughes 1855—1933
 Nettie Gardner Hughes wife of Charles 1862—1935
 Robert D. Jones b. May 20, 1845 d. Jan. 10, 1878
 Annabelle dau. William and Mary Jones b. Aug. 25, 1858 d. July 6, 1878
 Catharine Karrick wife of Thomas Karrick b. Sep. 8, 1806 d. Dec. 12, 187?
 Thomas Karrick b. July 3, 1809 d. Dec. 10, 1884
 In memory of Edward Karrick d. 1836 aged 65 years
 In memory of Polly wife of Edward Karrick d Feb. 18, 188? aged 63 years
 John A. Kendall b. Feb. 25, 1841 d. Nov. 4, 1881
 Mary Ellen wife of John Kendall b. May 27, 1842 d. Nov. 14, 1924
 Cora Blanche Kendall b. April 5, 1874 d. April 14, 1883
 Edith May Kendall b. July 8, 1871 d. April 14, 1952
 John W. Kirkpatrick b. August 26, 1836 d. Nov. 6, 1911—Corpl. John W. Kirkpatrick C. O. A., 55 Kentucky Infantry
 Augusta E. Kirkpatrick wife of J. W. d. June 14, 1877 aged 38 yr. 7 mo. 9 da.
 Samuel J. Kirkpatrick son of John W. and Augusta E. d. Oct 9, 1877 aged 14 yr. 9 mo. 8 da.
 Leslie Kirkpatrick 1892—1892 Ruth Kirkpatrick b. 1893 d. 1893 Infant children of John and Lavinia Kirkpatrick
 Leroy Kirkpatrick 1886—1914
 Jesse J. Kirkpatrick 1883—1950
 MOTHER Lavinia Kirkpatrick 1859—1955
 Ferdinand Lear b. Jan. 11, 1815 d Feb. 28, 1865
 William Love, who departed this life July 20, 1842 aged 22 yr. 11 Mo 12 da.
 In memory of James A. son of William and Catharine McBurney d. March 16, 1839 aged 5 mo. 16 days
 Virginia Southgate McKenzie 1824—1863
 John Southgate Mc Kenzie 1846—1867
 William Fenimore Mc Kenzie 1853—1863
 Mary A. McKim 1832—1909
 Edward S. McKim 1869—1903
 Charles M. McKim b. 1843 d. (effaced)
 Edward B. Maxwell b. Nov. 6, 1862 d. Oct. 2, 1883
 Mamelle Morris b. Feb. 5, 1839 d. July 10, 1901 "In my Fathers House are many mansions"
 Susan G. Parish 1850—1943
 Nancy Perkins wife of William Perkins who departed this life Dec. 26, 1843 in the 65 year of her age
 Lucinda Perkins dau. of William and Nancy Perkins who died July 14, 1841 aged 18 yr. 7 mo. 18 da.
 Ophelia W. Piatt d. Feb. 15, 1860 aged 13 yr. 1 mo. 14 da.
 Ephraim Porter b. Nov. 29, 1790 d. May 25, 1872
 Margaret wife of Ephraim Porter b. Aug. 16, 1792 d. July 14, 1880
 Edwin S. son of William and Sarah L. Price d. Feb. 5, 1849 aged 12 yr. 6 mo. 16 da.
 Infant daughter of Susan A. Ragsdale (effaced)
 Sallie Riggs wife of J. W. Riggs b. Oct. 1, 1849 d. June 6, 1880
 Neal son of J. M. and Elizabeth Riddell d. May 23, 1866 aged (effaced)
 F. Riddell 1833—1903
 Louisa Riddell 1845—1922
 Mary dau. Fount and Louisa Riddell d. June 27, 1871 aged 5 mo. 5 da.
 Calvin C. Riddell 1851—1921
 John son of F. and Louisa Riddell d. March 25, 1874 aged 2 mo 4 da.
 Florence Riddell wife of John R. d. Jan. 19, 1872 aged 64 yr. 4 mo. 16 da.
 John Riddell d. Feb. 11, 1875 aged 60 yr. 8 mo. 24 da.
 Lewis Riddell d. Sep. 16, 1854 age 16 yr. 25 da

Elizabeth wife of Neal Riddell d. May 1, 1847 aged 38 yr. 11 mo 26 da
 Katie F. Riddell 1856—1891
 Cyrus Riddell 1819—1904
 Laura F. Riddell 1832—1906
 Sallie Kiddell (no date)
 Thomas Roberts b. Sep. 17, 1806 d. Nov. 22, 1875
 Johanna Roberts b. Jan. 2, 1812 d. Nov. 16 1885
 Benjamin Rouse b. Aug. 4, 1808 d April 20, 1890
 Virinda Souther Rouse b. Oct. 29, 1811 d. April 9, 1890
 Victoria Rouse Conner wife of W. M. Conner b. Jan. 9, 1845 d Dec. 21, 1875 aged 30 yr. 11 mo. 12 da.
 James K. Rouse b. March 31, 1842 d. July 8, 1872 aged 30 yr. 3 mo
 Isabel Rouse b. Sep. 20, 1837 d. Oct. 4, 1869
 L. E. Runyan 1841—1916
 Mary M. Runyan 1819—1902
 J. M. Runyan 1807—1859
 Robert Sandford 1853—1926
 Anna Sandford 1858—1896
 Thomas Sandford died Nov. 11, 1855 in the 69 year of his age
 Thomas son of B. and F. H. Sandford died May 20, 1865 age 1 year
 Helen Jane Sherrill b. March 13, 1838 d. March 14, 1842
 Harrison Tyler b. Sep. 21, 1840 d. March 13, 1842 Both children of Ben W. and Julian K. Sherrill
 W. B. Sherrell Company A. 23 D. Kentucky Infantry.
 Clarissa L. Smith b. July 2, 1829 d. March 7, 1896
 John H. Smith b. July 3, 1817 d. Aug. 2, 1892
 Ann Eliza wife of B. F. Stevenson d. July 18, 1865 age 43 yr. 29 da.
 Mary E. Stevenson b. July 31, 18?? K. June 3, 1849
 Archibald Thompson b. in Albany, N. Y. d. Dec. 27, 1884 aged 91 yr. 6 mo. 12 days
 Susan Thompson wife of Archibald b. in Philadelphia, Penna. d. March 17, 1884 aged 87 yr.
 Mary Ann Thompson dau. of Archibald and Susan Thompson, 1828—1922
 B. C. Vawter—Masonic inscription (date effaced)
 Erastus Towsey b. Oct. 9, 1793 d. Jan. 22, 1863
 Catherine S. Tousey b. March 20, 1805 d. March 19, 1895
 Juliet Towsey b. July 10, 1825 d. Aug. 12, 1888
 Mary F. Tousey b. Nov. 4, 1823 d. Sep. 19, 1851
 Charles E. Towsey b. June 1, 1839 d. Nov. 15, 1889
 Frances dau. of H. C. Wake d. Feb. 12, 1842 aged ? yr. 2 mo 25 da.
 Cassandra wife of Henry Wake b. May 31, 1804 d. July 21, 1855
 John Wallace b. June 21, 1845 d. Aug. 27, 1873
 Willie Wallace son of John and Susan d. Dec. 23, 1871 age 1 yr. 4 mo. 14 da.
 Infant son born and died Sep. 6, 1868
 Infant dau. of J. and S. Wallace born and died June 14, 1867 (name effaced)
 Wife of Lewis Webb and dau. of Elijah and Ann Kirtley b. Sep. 1, 1808 d. Sep. 2, 1878
 Joel White b. Jan. 20, 1790 d. Sep. 10, 1876
 Pamela White b. Aug. 7, 1800 d. Sep. 7, 1875

Magazine Chairmen

To avoid subscribers' complaints please send in subscriptions as received—do not hold them.

Queries

Bowles—RoBards—Want parents of Je-rusha Bowles, mar. Samuel Mosby, before 1755, Goochland Co., Va. Also name of 1st wf. of William RoBards, Sr., of Goochland Co., Va., ch. John, William RoBards and Jane Mosby of my first wf. mentioned in will of 1783 Goochland Co., Va.—Mrs. Malcolm W. Callahan, 2032 Belmont Rd., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Clark — Reed — Green—Want parents, dates of Reuben Clark, b. N.Y. State 1790, d. Potter Co., Pa., 1882 and wf. Sabra Reed, b. 1790 Conn. or R.I., they came from Washington Co., N.Y. to Potter Co., 1823. Sabra dau. of Russell Reed, early settler of Potter Co., and wf. — Green (who?).—Mrs. Wm. B. Powers, 309 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

Shelton—Want parents, dates and places and place of birth of James Shelton, b. 1790 Va., d. 1852 Cabell Co., now W. Va., bros. and sis. believed to have been Samuel, Anthony, John, Elizabeth and Sarah. Va. and county records and family records may provide any answer. Inf. ex.—Mrs. W. R. Beavan, 1404 Virginia St., E., Charleston, W. Va.

DuBoise—Montgomery—Smith—Cross—Want parents of following: (a) Ebenezer Collins DuBois, b. Canada or N.Y. 1808, md. Ann De Orr (Orr), b. Va. 1818. (b) William M. Montgomery, b. Md. Nov. 1808, md. Mary E. Dawson, b. Va. 1816, dau. Robt. and Sarah Dawson. (c) Amasa Smith, b. 1781, had bros. and sis. Richard, Polly, Abigail; he mar. Martha R. Shea, lived Vt. 1819-1828, both d. Essex Co., N.Y. (d) Fannie Cross, b. 1790, N.H., mar. Adam Palmer, lived N.Y., both d. Ohio.—Arville Smith Vecchiarelli, 293 Paul Ave., Mountain View, Calif.

Bezeau — (Bezeau — Bezau — Bezo)—**King**—Want parents, antecedents, descendants, dates and places also date and place of b. with full name of wife of William Bezeau (Bezeau-Bezau-Bezo), from Canada to U.S. 1811, Capt. in War 1812, d. Philadelphia, Pa., 1824, mar. Hetty (I think King).—Mrs. Muriel Schaeffer Carter, 209 Robin Hood Place, San Antonio 9, Texas.

McLaughlin—Terry—Henry—Want inf. on ances. of Charles McLaughlin, b. bef. 1751, d. 1783-84, lived Pittsylvania Co., Va., and wf. Sarah Terry. Would like to corres. with desc. of James Henry of Accomac Co., Va., d. 1787.—Sarah McLaughlin, 715 Longview, Bluefield, W.Va.

Childs—Harman—Want parents, dates and places of Robert B. Childs, b. Feb. 3, 1829, and wf. Sarah E. Harman, mar. Alleghany Co., Va. 1851. Robert may have been bro. of George W. Childs.—Mrs. Helen Childs, Pitzers Ridge Road, Covington, Va.

Berkshire—Want full inf. on (a) Richard Berkshire and wf. Nelly who came to Boone Co., Ky. from Va. (where?) abt. 1803, he d. 1829, all ch. mar. Boone Co., Ky., except Felix and Jeremiah. Fam. reunion held each yr. Where and when? (b) Want b. and d. dates of Fannie Kendrick Smith, wf. of Nathan Smith, migrated to Kansas from Boone Co., Ky., aft. 1850 had dau. Mildred Smith Hardesty and Eliza P. Robertson.—Mrs. Davis Gaines, 51 Bullittsville Rd., Hebron, Ky.

Seale—Yarborough—Evans—Fulton—Stokes — Cook — Wadsworth — Cole — Hunter — Bounds—Parents, dates and places wanted of following persons: (a) Jarvis Seale, Rev. sol., b. March 23, 1759, Prince William Co., Va., d. Greene Co., Ala., 1838 adn wf. Nancy Ann Yarborough Seale, b. Va. 1767, d. Green Co. (b) Lou Ann Evans, b. Ga., mar. Beauford Seale, a. of Jarvis and Nancy Ann Seale, b. 1894, Edgefield Dst., S.C., d. Neshoba Co., Miss.

(c) James Fulton, b. Dec. 25, 1781 N.C., d. abt. 1835 Ga., and wf. Mary Tabitha Stokes, b. June 8, 1790 N.C., d. Nov. 27, 1876 Winston Co., Miss. (d) Jacob Cook, d. abt. 1834 Newberry Dst., S.C., leaving wid. Margaret (not mother of ch.) Want inf. on 1st wf. (e) Full inf. on fam. of Celia Wadsworth, b. Feb. 10, 1792, mar. Reuben Cole, abt. 1812, poss. north Ga., moved to Miss. abt. 1840. (f) Full inf. Stephen Cole Jr. (1692-1744) a. of Stephen Cole, Sr. (1662-1732) and wf. Elizabeth of Chester, Pa., he mar. Martha Hunter, dau. of John Hunter of northern Eng., who mig. to Wicklow Co., Ireland, later Chester, Pa., s. John, b. Nov. 9, 1728, went to Bedford Co., Va., mar. Jane Bounds in 1753, moved to Richmond Co., N.C. 1755, aft. d. of husband Stephen Cole in 1744, Martha Hunter Cole, mar. Robert Russell. Want full inf. on Martha Hunter Cole Russell and Jane Bounds.—Mrs. J. R. Patterson, 112 E. Oxford St., Pontotoc, Miss.

Whipple—Leigh—Acree—Want parents, dates and places of Sarah M. Whipple, b. 1811, d. 1840 and hus. William Todd Leigh, b. June 30, 1804 N.Y., d. 1888. Will of John Acree, Bertie Co., N.C. 1814, mar. Patience (who were her parents), reads had issue—Elizabeth, mar. Viers; Capt. John mar. Milly; Edward, mar. Sarah, d. bef. 1814; William, mar. Ferebee Skinner, March 12, 1791; Leonard, mar. Oct. 1792, Margaret Seay, dau. of Micajah and Elmira Wilkes; Henley, b. 1779 Bertie Co., N.C., d. Jan. 2, 1825 Stewart Co., Tenn., mar., Mary, d. May 22, 1860 Weakley Co., Tenn. Who were Mary's parents? Dau. mar. Jeremiah Jillcutt; dau. mar. Dukes; Nancy, mar. William Mason, 1790 of Mecklenburg, Va.; Patience, mar. Christopher Harrell.—Mary Agnes Moore, 735 Chautauqua, Norman, Okla.

Brown—Winfield—Wanted early ancestry of Harvey (Hervey) Brown, b. Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 18, 1791, s. of William and Susannah Brown, and wife Sarah Winfield Brown, who moved to N.Y. City where they lived the rest of their lives.—Miss Dorothy Horton McGee, Box 142, Locust Valley, N.Y.

Cotton—Cooper—Ferebee—Pell—Want inf. on following: (a) James Cotton, b. 1760, d. 1791, settled Edenton, N.C. 1781, s. of Sir John and Sarah Weatherston Cotton, London, Eng. (b) Elizabeth Cooper who mar. William Ferebee, 1745, founder of Indiantown Academy, Currituck Co., N.C. (c) John Pell, b. 1700, d. 1770, son of Rachael Pinckney and John Pell, 2nd Lord of Pelham Manor, N.Y.—Mrs. S. L. Cowles, 60 Edgelawn Rd., Asheville, N.C.

St. Clair—Everly—Want to corres. with desc. of Wm. and Mary (?) Nancy St. Clair, parents of John Granville St. Clair, b. West Run or Preston Co., W. Va., July 16, 1806, mar. Monongahela Co., W. Va. Jan. 19, 1830 Malinda Everly, d. Sept. 1863. Want parents of Malinda Everly, b. Aug. 5, 1809, d. Monongahela Co., W. Va. Dec. 13, 1893.—Mrs. Carl Chetlan, 1907 Julia Ave., Avon, Ohio.

Where is that Cornerstone? (Continued from page 712)

day they have not been recovered.

Did the embittered Mr. Hallet carry off the silver plate and the cornerstone, too? Or did he move them to another section of the building?

We may never know. The secret may have died with him more than a century and a half ago.

ALABAMA
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Margare
ARKANSAS
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L'Ang
Little
Marion
Antelo
Campbell
Collis
Colone
Doroth
El Ma
Felipe
Fernan
Gaviota
John R.
Los An
Martin
Milly
Mojave
Rodeo
Sacram
San An
San Fr
San Mi
San Vi
Santa B
Santa I
Santa L
Sierra
Sierra
Tierra
Whittle
Willow
COLORAD
Columb
Fort M
Peace F
DELAWARE
Cooch's
DISTRICT
America
Army a

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DURING the past three years there has been a notable rise and response to our Americana collection by our Daughters and in the public interest in our exhibits.

The care and display of our priceless historic papers have been materially aided by the contributions from our members and chapters to our Americana Fund. A floor-type museum case, complete with storage drawers, is the latest acquisition permitted through your generosity. This case will be marked in honor of Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, retiring Historian General.

The first listing of our donors was published in the December 1957 issue of our D.A.R. MAGAZINE; the second in the May 1958 issue. The following listing covers the balance of the contributions through March 31, 1959, and makes a grand total of \$3,173.76.

By a ruling of the Executive Committee on April 25, 1959, this Americana Fund will be continued. Your gifts to our fund for the care and display of these irreplaceable items may be sent through your State Treasurer or directly to the Office of the Treasurer General.

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Sarah Ann Cochrane—\$1.00
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CONSTITUTION HALL

Season 1959-1960

1959

SEPTEMBER

- 17 United Givers Fund—Government Unit

OCTOBER

- 2 United Givers Fund—General Units
- 3 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 6 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 7 Hungarian Philharmonic Orchestra
- 11 Pamplona Choir from Spain
- 12 New York Philharmonic
- 13 National Symphony Orchestra
- 14 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 14 National Symphony Orchestra
- 16 National Symphony Orchestra
- 17 Fred Waring and the Pennsylvanians
- 18 Gina Bachauer
- 24 Public School Teachers of the District of Columbia
- 25 Lucerne Festival Strings
- 26 Postmasters Convention
- 27 Postmasters Convention
- 27 National Symphony Orchestra
- 28 Postmasters Convention
- 28 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 28 National Symphony Orchestra
- 29 Postmasters Convention
- 29 World of Carl Sandburg
- 30 Adele Addison

NOVEMBER

- 1 Robert Casadesus
- 7 Barber Shop Quartets
- 8 American Opera Society
- 10 National Symphony Orchestra
- 11 National Symphony Orchestra
- 12 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 13 National Geographic Society
- 13 National Geographic Society
- 15 Blanche Thebom
- 17 Philadelphia Orchestra
- 18 Philadelphia Orchestra
- 20 National Geographic Society
- 20 National Geographic Society
- 21 National Symphony Orchestra
- 22 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra
- 22 Methodist Hymn Sing
- 24 National Symphony Orchestra
- 25 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 25 National Symphony Orchestra
- 27 National Geographic Society
- 27 National Geographic Society
- 29 Artur Rubinstein

DECEMBER

- 1 A Night in the Nineties
- 4 National Geographic Society
- 4 National Geographic Society
- 5 Patrick Hayes

6 Patrick Hayes—Obernkirchen Choir

- 7 D. C. Baptists
- 9 George Manos
- 11 National Geographic Society
- 11 National Geographic Society
- 13 Messiah
- 16 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 17 Boston Symphony Orchestra
- 18 National Geographic Society
- 18 National Geographic Society
- 20 Military District of Washington
- 21 C&P Telephone Company
- 22 National Symphony Orchestra
- 23 National Symphony Orchestra
- 28 National Symphony Orchestra
- 29 National Symphony Orchestra

1960

JANUARY

- 5 National Symphony Orchestra
- 6 National Symphony Orchestra
- 8 National Geographic Society
- 8 National Geographic Society
- 9 American Opera Society
- 10 American Opera Society
- 12 National Symphony Orchestra
- 13 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 13 National Symphony Orchestra
- 14 Patrick Hayes
- 15 National Geographic Society
- 15 National Geographic Society
- 16 National Symphony Orchestra
- 17 Vienna on Parade
- 19 National Symphony Orchestra
- 20 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 20 National Symphony Orchestra
- 22 National Geographic Society
- 22 National Geographic Society
- 24 Victoria de los Angeles
- 25 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 26 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 26 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra
- 27 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 27 Philadelphia Orchestra
- 28 Roger Williams
- 29 National Geographic Society
- 29 National Geographic Society
- 31 National Automobile Dealers Association

FEBRUARY

- 1 National Automobile Dealers Association
- 2 National Automobile Dealers Association
- 5 National Geographic Society
- 5 National Geographic Society
- 7 Marian Anderson
- 11 St. Olaf's Choir
- 12 National Geographic Society
- 12 National Geographic Society
- 13 Patrick Hayes
- 18 Boston Symphony Orchestra

19 National Geographic Society

- 19 National Geographic Society
- 21 Myra Hess
- 23 National Symphony Orchestra
- 24 National Symphony Orchestra
- 26 National Geographic Society
- 26 National Geographic Society
- 28 Eugene List Concerto Festival
- 29 National Symphony Orchestra—children's

MARCH

- 1 Department of Labor
- 2 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 4 National Geographic Society
- 4 National Geographic Society
- 5 Robert Shaw Chorale
- 6 Don Cossack Chorus
- 8 National Symphony Orchestra
- 9 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 9 National Symphony Orchestra
- 11 National Geographic Society
- 11 National Geographic Society
- 13 Lamoureux Orchestra
- 14 National Lutheran Chorus
- 18 National Geographic Society
- 18 National Geographic Society
- 20 Anna Russell
- 22 National Symphony Orchestra
- 23 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 23 National Symphony Orchestra
- 25 National Geographic Society
- 25 National Geographic Society
- 26 National Symphony Orchestra
- 27 Vienna Choir Boys
- 29 Sir Thomas Beecham—NSO
- 30 National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 30 National Symphony Orchestra

APRIL

- 1 National Geographic Society
- 1 National Geographic Society
- 2 National Symphony Orchestra
- 5 National Symphony Orchestra
- 6 National Symphony Orchestra
- 17-22 DAR Congress
- 24 Christian Science Lecture
- 27 National Symphony Orchestra—children's

MAY

- 2 Chamber of Commerce
- 3 Chamber of Commerce
- 8 National Lutheran
- 15 Archdiocese of Washington
- 29 Howard University

JUNE

- 1 George Washington University
- 3 Howard University

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Recipe for Juniors

by Lynn Brussock

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

EVERY cook knows that a successful pie, cake, bread, or sauce requires careful blending of its ingredients, according to a recipe. And before she begins to mix her batter, the cook thoughtfully reads the recipe in order to be sure that she has on hand all of the ingredients she will need.

So, too, a successful chapter Junior Membership Committee is a blend of ingredients. Thorough preparation and mixing of the necessary ingredients insure both the establishment and effective functioning of the committee in later years.

The first ingredient for the formation of a Junior Membership Committee is the chapter's support. The chapter regent or some member appointed by her should call the organizing meeting to which all younger members and their eligible young friends are invited. The encouragement of the chapter can then be especially helpful to its Juniors by providing a senior advisor and by designating a place on the chapter board for a Junior. The Juniors and the chapter are thus always in harmony and have complete understanding of each other's activities.

The Junior members themselves provide the second basic ingredient in the recipe. They may have been members of the chapter for several years, may be the daughters of mem-

bers who now join the National Society, C.A.R. transfers, or eligible young women who become members soon after the committee is formed. When they have organized their committee, which may begin with only three or four members, it is best that they appoint or elect a chairman to coordinate Junior activity in the chapter. They may also elect other officers, such as vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer, if they wish.

Third of the ingredients is the separate committee meeting. A monthly meeting is recommended, for if they are too infrequent, interest may lag. As a matter of convenience, they may be held in the evening or at some other satisfactory time to make it possible for young mothers, college students, and young working women to get together for committee work. Since every Junior is *first* a chapter member and *then* a committee member, Juniors are also expected to attend chapter meetings.

A special project adds another essential ingredient for Junior Committee success. Whether it is meeting to make bazaar items for the Junior Bazaar at Continental Congress or to plan a fund-raising activity for the committee, State, or national project, the Juniors will be working together toward a goal. Providing such a goal makes the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund (the Junior

Membership Committee's only national fund-raising activity) an important part of our committee work. It is amazing to see these projects that begin as one part of the D.A.R. program arouse the enthusiasm of the younger members to learn about other phases of the National Society's work.

Participation in various chapter activities is the ingredient that adds spice to this recipe. It can be used in a variety of forms to maintain close contact between the Juniors and their fellow chapter members. The Junior Membership Committee should be responsible for at least one chapter meeting each year. Juniors should be asked to assist with the work of other committees. Although C.A.R., J.A.C., and National Defense hold special appeal for many Juniors, their energy and ideas can be put to effective use in every area of D.A.R.

When all of the ingredients are blended in generous quantities and flavored with a large measure of the interest of all Daughters, the final product—their Junior Committee—is one for them to show with pride. Because the product will grow steadily as additional amounts of each ingredient are brought to the recipe every year, it is to be followed long after the committee has been established.

With such a versatile recipe at your fingertips, you are well-equipped to perk up your chapter's Juniors and your other work as well. There are no expanding waistlines involved when you use it, just expanding Juniors' value to your chapter and the National Society. Your mixing bowl is waiting! ♦

National Defense

(Continued from page 723)

Finally, abrogation of the United Nations Charter, itself. When treaties no longer serve the best interests of Americans, it is not against United States policy to negotiate terminations of such treaties.

American republican form of government is threatened now by consolidated, or collectivized, Metropolitan Government, whose political, economic, and other collectivist features appear to operate under the mandate of the United Nations Charter.

America must not forget:
". . . the unity of government which

constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity in every shape; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But . . . it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth. . . . In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels . . . I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish. . . . But if I may even flatter myself that they may . . . now and then recur . . . to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism;

this hope will be a full recompense. . . . The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is . . . to have with them as little political connection as possible. . . . Towards the preservation of your government . . . it is requisite . . . that you resist with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles."

George Washington said that.

From a speech delivered by the author at St. Augustine, at Florida State Conference on National Defense, D.A.R.

Reprinted by special permission, *American Mercury*, July 1939.

National Defense Committee Meeting—1960

The meeting which is held annually on the opening day of Continental Congress will be a luncheon meeting at the Sheraton Park Hotel, 12:30 P.M. Monday, April 18, 1960 in order to accommodate a large number. The speaker will be announced later.

Mail luncheon reservations, \$3.00 each, with remittance to Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Chairman of Arrangements, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Members are urged to come and to bring guests.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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Maine State
Maryland State
Massachusetts State
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A MODERN *Betsy Ross*

by Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble
State Regent, Arizona Society, D.A.R.

WHEN you see your very own State flag flying beneath the beautiful Star Spangled Banner against an azure sky, have you ever wondered about its history? The "who, what, when, why, and where?" Did it just happen, or were birth pangs experienced in its advent?

The State flag of my adopted State, Arizona, is so spectacular—one might almost say, startling—in its design and color that I have taken the time to ferret out its history.

I think that most of my readers are familiar with Senator Carl Hayden, that grand old man of the Senate who bows only to Senators Green and Murray in point of age and to no one in faithfulness and length of service. His constituents chose him to represent Arizona upon receiving statehood February 14, 1912, and have seen no reason since to regret their choice, so he has seen continuous service in our National Government since that time, 47 years ago.

Senator Hayden was not always the elder statesman! Some years ago he was an active member of the Arizona National Guard Rifle Team. In the summer of 1911 the team traveled to Camp Perry, Ohio, under the command of Col. Charles Wilford Harris to compete in the National Marksmanship matches. Mrs. Hayden accompanied them, and thereby hangs my tale.

The men of the team complained to Colonel Harris that they had no flag to fly over their camp as the other State teams had. Col. Harris, realizing the incentive and morale booster that a State flag would give to the men, promptly designed one. We do not know where his inspiration came from nor where he obtained the materials. But we do know that he came to the camp nearby, where Mrs. Hayden and the other wives were staying, and submitting the design and material asked her if she would sew it. She agreed and plied her needle with diligence and skill. This modern Betsy Ross later wrote to Mrs. Harris:



"Your husband's design was not easy to follow. The men were so glad to have a flag for our new State and they shot so well in the contest that they covered themselves and the new flag with glory."

This was in 1911, but it took the D.A.R. Constitution Hall in Washington to indirectly make our State flag official. When the National Society requested a flag to be hung with the 47 other State flags around the balcony of the new Constitution Hall, the Arizona State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, Mrs. Emery E. Oldaker, found that Arizona had no official flag. Due mainly to her efforts, on February 27, 1917, the original design, as planned by Col. Harris, was adopted, and a flag was promptly sent to Washington, D. C.

I hope that I have aroused your curiosity concerning this design, with this, to me, interesting history; so I will satisfy your curiosity with a description of said flag as given in a transcript of the flag law:

The flag of the State of Arizona shall be as follows: the lower half of the flag shall be a blue field; the upper half shall be divided into thirteen equal segments or rays, which shall start at the center on the lower line, and continue to the edge of the flag, coloured alternately light yellow and red, consisting of six yellow and seven red rays; in the center of the flag, superimposed, a copper-coloured five pointed star, so placed that the upper points shall be one foot from the top of the flag and the lower points shall be one foot from the bottom of the flag. The red and blue shall be of the same shade as the colours in the flag of the United States; the flag to have a four foot hoist and a two foot fly, with a two foot star; the same proportions to be observed for flags of other sizes. The flag represents the copper star of Arizona rising from a blue field in the face of a setting sun.

Thus it came about that, after years of acknowledging various flags, including the Spanish, Mexican, Confederate, Union, and now the United States of America, we may also point with pride to a flag strictly Arizona's own.

Repository of Americana

(Continued from page 737)

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Arizona State Society, D.A.R.



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The Chapters comprising the Arizona State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, take pride and pleasure in presenting their State Regent, Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble, as candidate for Vice President General at Continental Congress April 1960.

Charles Trumbull Hayden Chapter

Cochise Chapter

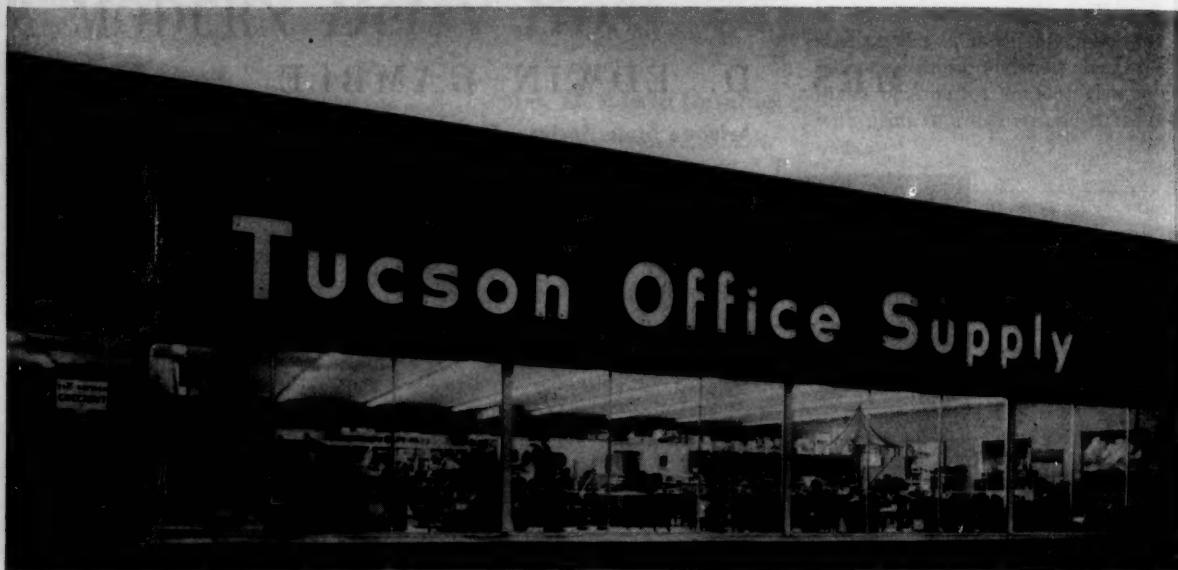
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On Behalf of the Corn Tassel
(Continued from page 728)

with its tassel and ear, the two halves that make a whole, neither superior to the other, each futile without the other. The Corn Tassel, flowering at the top of the tall stalks, is a symbol of the whole plant at its highest productive moment. The secret of Creation lifted up in a single stalk of corn revealed only to those who approach in reverence."

In the Nation's capital there are countless statues of America's great

among men and women. Their lives were made possible by the grain upon which this Nation was founded and nourished. Some day in the near future Americans will awaken to their great debt and place in Statuary Hall a full plant of Maize, Indian Corn, made of purest gold and as reverently wrought as the one in the temple of the Incas! *

BOOK REQUEST

From time to time requests come to us for copies of the out-of-print book by Lewis Barrington, "Historic Restorations of the Daughters of the American Revolution," published in 1943. Copies will be welcomed in the Office of the His-

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Although **Margo Cairns**, author of "On Behalf of the Corn Tassel," is ineligible for D.A.R. membership (her father was Scottish and her mother British), early in life she had the warm friendship of William Brewster, direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Pilgrims, and through him became interested in American history. Miss Cairns prepared a pamphlet concerning the corn tassel for distribution at the recent American Legion convention; the first edition of 5,000 copies was exhausted in 10 days; she has also had requests from Members of Congress and others.

Lila Sinclair Parrish, a member of First Resistance Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., is currently chapter historian. A native of Great Barrington, Mass., she is married to Robert R. Parrish. They have two children, James Nelson Parrish and Rhoda Karner Parrish. Her especial interest in the Pilgrims stems from descent from two of the Mayflower families.

Although **Fred A. Seaton**, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Washington, D. C., he was educated in Kansas and is now a resident of Nebraska. He has been associated with the publishing business for a number of years and is past president of Associated Press Newspapers of Nebraska. Early in his career he was assistant in the Department of Public Speaking at Kansas State College. He was appointed interim Senator from Nebraska in 1951 on the death of Senator Wherry. He has served as Secretary of the Interior since May 28, 1956.

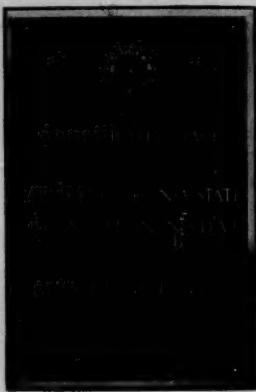
Estelle P. Sammis, a native Long Islander, resident of Northport, has been a newspaper woman and radio editor in Suffolk County. She is a staff assistant to Colonel Fred J. Stacey, director of Suffolk County Civil Defense, mother of a 16-year-old daughter, Joy, and wife of Huntington Township Welfare Officer, Austin D. Sammis.

Dr. Nan Reniers is Principal of the Greenfield Elementary Junior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa. Many requests have been received that her speech at 1959 Continental Congress be printed for the use of Junior American Citizens Chairmen and for the edification of the Society membership.

Sarah Johnson Casey, author of *A Dream of the West* in Lee County, Iowa, is 88 years old. She had been a member of the D.A.R. since 1901. She has been regent of Jean Espy Chapter several times, as well as chapter registrar, and has been a member of various State committees. She says that her special interests are her church (Episcopal), her chapter, the Monday Afternoon Club, genealogy and antiques.

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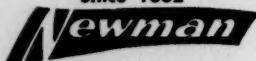
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Junior American Citizens

(Continued from page 717)

paths, if they are the right paths. Teach them the devotion to duty by lives of modern heroes and heroines—the Colin Kellys, the Helen Kellers, the Foster Dulles of this era.

One of my boys brought me an editorial several weeks ago. It went something like this: "Foster Dulles has only one cancer. He does not have the cancer of indecision, the cancer of laziness, the cancer of stupidity, the cancer of selfishness, the cancer of fear." The 15-year-old boy, who is a war orphan, said to me, very simply, "I think he fights a greater battle than my father did. I'd like to grow up with as much courage."

Teach him to admire the human race for all the accomplishments we have achieved, so that they may achieve more in the future.

Teach them that three things to love are Courage, Gentleness, and Sincerity.

That three things to delight in are Truth, Freedom, and Beauty.

That three things to admire are Wisdom, Dignity, and Self-Control.

That three things to hate are Cruelty, Arrogance, and Deceit.

That three things to avoid are Idleness, Carelessness, and Intemperance.

That three things to govern are Temper, Tongue, and Conduct.

That three things to fight for are Honor, Country, and Home.

That three things to cherish are Health, Friends, and Character.

That three things to think about are Life, God, and Eternity.

Give him the strength to do those things that should be done for the good of Humanity.

Give them the courage to leave undone those things which should not be done.

Give them the good sense to know the difference.

Teach them that knowledge is the only security that cannot be wiped out and that all of them, even the poorest, have an equal opportunity to get that knowledge. Teach them that the biggest fool is the boy or girl who will not go to school. Teach them that the greatest sin is *Fear*, and the greatest need is *Common Sense*.

Change them from *being* characters to people who *have* Character. How can you do this? I am not of his faith, but I say St. Francis' prayer daily:

Lord make me an instrument of Thy peace.

Where there is hatred, let me sow love,

Where there is injury, pardon,

Where there is doubt, faith,

Where there is despair, hope,

Where there is darkness, light,

Where there is sadness, joy.

If you as Senior American Citizens can do some of these things I suggest for Junior American Citizens in your own community, I can pay you the greatest compliment on earth, I can say that you are a Teacher. More than that, I need not worry about the future of America. You will have made it safe. Then you

(Continued on page 749)

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Ellin Mackay Berlin (Continued from page 715)

Dean Vernon Scheid of the Mackay School of Mines traced the history of the famed Comstock Lode of Nevada, which John Mackay helped to develop. Discovery of the ore brought thousands of people to Nevada, and Nevada's riches helped win the War between the States for the Union. This year—1959—marks Nevada's Silver Centennial. It was Clarence Hungerford Mackay and his mother who made possible the School of Mines 51 years ago, and later the Mackay Science Hall, in gratitude for what the State had done for their family.

Junior American Citizens (Continued from page 748)

may quote to parents as I do for kindergarten mothers.

"I thank you for lending me your little child today. All the years of love and care you have given him have stood him in good stead in his work and in his play. I send him home to you a little taller, a little stronger, a little freer, a little nearer his goal—the Junior American Citizen of today, the Future Hope of America tomorrow. Lend him again to me, I pray you. In my care of him, I shall show you gratitude."

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HENRY KNOX— General Washington's General*

by Gertrude A. MacPeek
National Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine Committee

ALL but the historians have forgotten A Henry Knox, although nine counties and six towns or cities carry his name. The S.A.R. annually gives a Knox Trophy and a Knox Medal and near Louisville, Ky., is Fort Knox, home of 100,000-acre Armored Center and the U.S. Gold Depository.

Any history of the American Revolution mentions Henry Knox, but at the end of the war a curtain comes down over his activities.

Knox was Washington's close associate and trusted friend. It was Knox who built the artillery and perhaps the one thing schoolboys remember is his trek from Ticonderoga bringing the cannon captured May 15, 1775, by Ethan Allan and the Green Mountain Boys to the impatient Washington. Knox set out in mid-November to bring to Cambridge 59 pieces of artillery across the Hudson River, over the Berkshires where there were no roads, and in the dead of winter. On Christmas Eve the odd caravan had reached Glens Falls, N. Y. New Year's Day was spent in sounding ice on the Hudson. After untold hardships and much ingenuity they entered the Berkshires January 10 and headed east, arriving at Framingham, Mass., January 25. These were the guns Washington placed at Dorchester Heights, and these were the guns responsible for the evacuation of Boston on March 17, for the British dreaded another Bunker Hill.

Henry Knox began his career as a book-seller in Boston; many Tories and British officers patronized his shop, while Henry listened and learned. Lucy Flucker, the daughter of the Royal Secretary of the Province, became his favorite customer; and, against stern opposition of her parents, they married and lived happily ever after, for Henry was a devoted husband. Lucy forsook family and friends because, after the Battle of Lexington, the Knoxes slipped through the British lines, forsaking home, bookstore, and the family Lucy was never to see again.

Next to his wife, Knox felt great attachment to Washington; he was close by his side throughout the entire war and became the President's first Sec-



Photograph of Montpelier, Henry Knox's home in Thomaston, Maine.

etary of War. At the moving farewell scene at Fraunces' Tavern in New York when the great General took leave of his officers, it was to Knox that he turned first and embraced him silently with tears in his eyes.

Knox was a ponderous man, weighing 280 pounds, carried himself with dignity, and was unfailingly good-natured and well-liked. Lucy, too, was fat and vivacious—a gifted hostess. Whenever possible, she joined him at Headquarters; Martha Washington and Mrs. Nathanael Green also joined their husbands as circumstances permitted.

The histories of the Revolution give Knox full credit for his exploits, but no one ever chronicled his life. Douglas Southall Freeman, the eminent biographer of George Washington, was asked 7 years ago who was the most neglected American of importance during the Revolutionary War period. His prompt reply was "Henry Knox." The man who asked that question was North Callahan, a native of Tennessee, author-columnist and a professor. Dr. Callahan's next 5 years were spent in re-



Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Henry Knox.

search on Henry Knox and another 2 years in writing this life of Washington's favorite general, who founded West Point, organized our Selective Service and National Guard systems, and started the Society of the Cincinnati.

Retiring from public life in 1795, Knox, with his Lucy and their numerous children, went to live at his sumptuous mansion, Montpelier, in Thomaston, Maine, where his life was cut short in 1806 at the age of 56, after swallowing a chicken bone.

To bring the biography of Henry Knox in print, North Callahan read the 11,464 hand-written, hard-to-read Henry Knox letters in the Massachusetts Historical Society and in so doing unearthed many incidents hitherto not generally known. It is an engaging, accurate, yet most enjoyable study, with intimate sidelights on contemporary characters. If any Daughter wants to give an interesting book as a Christmas gift, Dr. Callahan's "Henry Knox, George Washington's General," is highly recommended.

The Maine Daughters of the American Revolution sponsor Montpelier, the home of Henry Knox at Thomaston, Maine, in conjunction with the Knox Memorial Association. Each year in July at Montpelier a joint meeting is held. In attendance this July was our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, who is also Vice President of the Knox Memorial Association; the National Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine; the State Regent of Maine, Mrs. Basil Lamb; and the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Ezra B. White.

The meeting was held out of doors on the spacious lawn on a magnificent summer's day. Dr. North Callahan came all the way from New York City to address the gathering on some intimate incidents from the life of Henry and Lucy Knox. As a result, Montpelier took on new life in the minds of all who were privileged to be at this historic and lovely place. ♦

* HENRY KNOX; GENERAL WASHINGTON'S GENERAL, by North Callahan. Published by Rinehart & Co., 232 Madison Ave., New York, 385 pages—\$6.

TWELFTH ANNUAL

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But We SHALL See!

*"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree . . ."*

How many times each of us has repeated the words of the well loved poem. How many times we have each thought of some especially lovely tree that reminds again and again that "only God can make a tree."

In addition to the special tree that is important to us as an individual there are countless trees throughout the country that are noted for their size, for their great age, or for some historical event that has been connected with them. Wouldn't you like to see these trees and hear their stories of fame? You can, indeed, see 45 of them without traveling from Maine to Florida! The Program Office has available for chapter program use a set of 35-mm. color slides of these trees with appropriate scripts.*

The slides were sent in by D.A.R. chapters or individuals and were compiled by Miss Katharine Matthies,

past National Chairman of the Conservation Committee, during her chairmanship. Mrs. John Franklin Baber, present National Chairman of Conservation, is adding slides to the program. This is one of the first sets in the growing library of 35-mm. color slides of committee activities and interests housed in the Program Office.

You will start your tour with the Locke Breaux live oak in Hahnville, La. This is the largest live-oak tree in the world and is considered the most perfect specimen. Just think how long this giant's "hungry mouth has prest Against the Earth's sweet flowing breast." The Loblolly pine, Olla, La., scarcely has to lift her leafy arms to pray—it is the tallest loblolly pine tree in the world, being 170 feet tall and 43 inches in diameter!

Robins' nests are not all that our collection of trees has sheltered, for the Buffalo Bill elm, LeClaire, Iowa, was also known as "The Green Tree

by Virginia B. Johnson

National Chairman, Program Committee

Hotel" because it was the rendezvous of river men who came to LeClaire in search of employment. In its shade they congregated, cooked their meals, and spread their blankets, making its shelter their home in time of unemployment.

The showers of golden blossoms on the Golden Rain trees, New Harmony, Ind., are certainly not the rain that Joyce Kilmer had in mind, but we may feel quite sure that snow has often lain on the bosom of the Lafayette elm, Kennebunk, Maine. It was under this tree that Lafayette stood at a public reception given for him by the people of Kennebunk when he visited his friend, Gen. Joseph Storer, in 1825.

Whether or not Joyce Kilmer saw these famous trees before writing his lovely poem, it is certain that you can see them and will undoubtedly want to. Don't forget—we SHALL see!

* Available from the Program Office, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., for \$1.50 rental. Advance reservation suggested.

Our Youth of Today

by Mrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.

National Vice Chairman, Eastern Division D.A.R.-C.A.R.
Regent, Erasmus Perry Chapter, D.A.R.

WHY does the press today give so much space to the delinquent acts of the young people and so little to their good deeds?" This question I have often asked myself and other parents because it is more important to stress their good acts than to condemn them when they do wrong. Possibly we should look to our type of civilization today and see if it is conducive to sound living for these same young people.

Our youth is and always will be safe custodians for our Country. With our guidance and understanding of the pitfalls ahead, they will profit and do a better job in the service of our Country.

We can never hope for perfection—this is too much. However, more time and effort should be devoted to righteous living and

the study of the heritage of this Country.

The evil influences of Communism, which seeks to undermine our Country and also our young people, must be combatted. Our National Society could direct these young folks with your help. More Chapters should have Societies and the ones that they have organized, they should encourage the young people and their leaders.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated some time ago that the Communists in this Country were instructed to develop youth activities to assure the continuance and to strengthen their work here. "The apathy of the American people to the threat of Communism is shameful," says Mr. Hoover.

The importance of training young people to be lawful and outstanding American citizens is ours. Instead of criticizing them, we should set such a fine example that they would follow. We need greater understanding and tolerance to be able to accomplish this.

In years from now, your young folks will take over various phases of our government, be it local, State, or even National, and our interest in them now will be the guiding light for the future well-being of our Country.

The young folks we meet each day are living our lives over again, so let us interest them in worthwhile projects, teach them to be good citizens and to know their patriotic duty.

In closing, have you a C.A.R. Society? If not, write the National Vice Chairman of your region or your State Senior President, and she will be happy to work with you. Do it today and feel you, as a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, are doing your share.

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Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 733)

Please call the attention of any friends of Junior American Citizens to our column in the magazine. If any are not subscribers, urge them to subscribe in order that they may keep informed of our activities.

MARY GLENN NEWELL,
Vice Chairman
in Charge of Publicity

D.A.R. MAGAZINE BINDERS

Magazine Binders for the new size magazine are now available for anyone wishing to have them. They are \$3.00 each; with date 40¢ additional; with name 70¢ additional or both for \$1.00.

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